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Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post PARIS, MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1993

Mitterrand And Bush See Joint Action In Balkans

By Joseph Fitchett ternational Herald Tribune

PARIS - Presidents George Bush and Francois Mitterrand, although allowing peace negotiations on Bosnia a few more days to succeed, made it plain Sunday that they had reached an agreement on teamwork by U.S. and French forces in a possible military intervention.

Mr. Bush, after a two-hour meeting with the French leader, said at a news conference that the two governments had come "very close together" on the enforcement of an air exclusion zone aimed at excluding Serbian aircraft. Aides to both presidents confirmed that they had concluded that Serbian leaders were skepti-

nians objected to provisions of an international peace plan at talks in Geneva. Page 5.

cal of Western determination to act and, thus, likely to respond only to armed force, and that conflict therefore seemed almost inevitable.

They indicated that a Western plan could involve a division of labor, with U.S. air power handling targets in Serbia — which present political and military difficulties for European countries. The allies would concentrate on opcrations in Bosnia against Serbian violations.

The meeting in Paris, beyond the military specifics, amounted to a boon for Mr. Mitterrand, aimed at reinforcing his willingness to join international action in the former Yugoslavia, even though it would be largely credited to U.S. leadership in public opinion, including that in France.

To seal French support, the Bush administration made a political gesture to Mr. Mitterrand in making Paris the venue for the last foreign presidential trip, ignoring interest in both Bonn and London in such a visit.

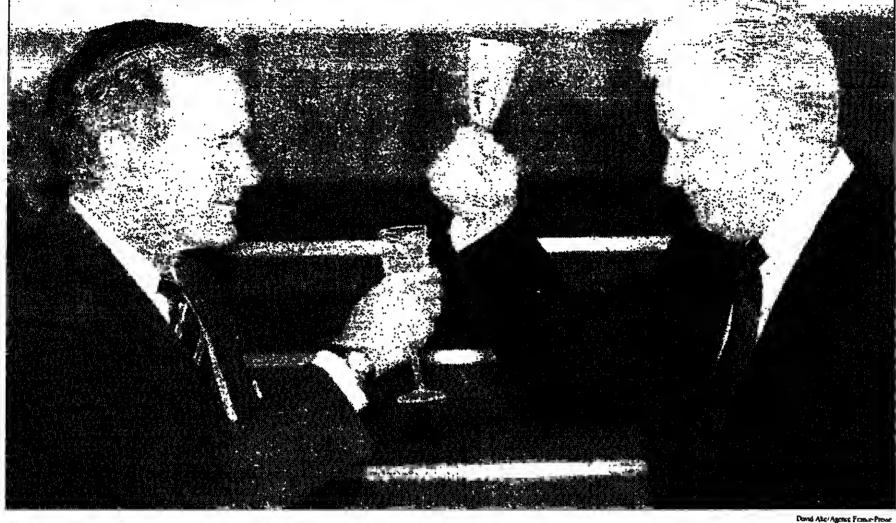
In doing so, the White House seemed to be publicly cleaning the slate of personal animostics between Washington and Paris before Bill Clinton takes over, promising a steady U.S. French commitment to using force if necessary to curl Serbian ambitions.

The U.S. attentions come as Mr. Mitterrand faces the likelihood of a strong domestic challeage in the coming weeks, if the conservative opposition takes control of parliament in March elections.

On Sunday Mr. Bush, after cold-shouldering the French government for months, bailed France as a very important ally and extolled Mr. Mitterrand as a valued friend over the

See PARIS, Page 5

U.S. and Russia Sign Disarmament Pact



Presidents George Bush and Boris N. Yeltsin on Sunday in Moscow after they signed a historic treaty to reduce their countries' arsenals of strategic nuclear warheads.

Yeltsin Now Must Sell Treaty to a Hostile Parliament

By Michael Dobbs Washington Post Service

MOSCOW - The ink had hardly dried on the treaty slashing the nuclear arsenals of Russia and the United States when President Boris N. Yeltsin threw himself into a task that no Russian leader has ever been confronted with before: selling the treaty to a bostile legislature.

"As president and commander in chief, I can state with complete certainty that the document we have just signed will strengthen — not weaken — the security of Russia." Mr. Yeltsin declared, clearly anticipating a stream of accusations that he has agreed to give away the Russia's most powerful

The spectacle of a Russian leader defending himself from his domestic critics reflects the stunning political changes that have taken place here over the past two years and the transformation in superpower relations.

In the past, it was always the U.S. Congress that presented

NEWS ANALYSIS

the last hurdle to ratification of arms control treaties. In the case of the START-2 agreement, it is the Russian legislature that is likely to have the final word.

Communist and nationalist members of the Supreme Soviet. or working parliament, have served notice that they regard the

treaty as a sellout to the United States and will vigorously oppose ratification. Some are even predicting that Mr. Yeltsin's determination to seal the START-2 agreement could contribute to his eventual removal from office

"The Americans are simply wiping their feet over the sover-cignty of Russia with this agreement," said Iona Andronov, an influential member of the international relations committee of the Russian parliament.

Sergei Baburin, who heads a hard-line nationalist faction in

French Franc Enters the New Year at Center Stage

By Carl Gewirtz

onal Herald Tribune PARIS - For the foreign exchange market, the new year promises to be much like the year just ended, with tensions in the European Community's currency grid threatening to blow the system apart. The spotlight will rapidly focus on the French franc's ability, or lack of it, to withstand speculative pressure.

Pressure is expected to fall hard on the Irish punt and the Portuguese escudo, too; both countries used the year-end hull in trading to remove exchange controls that had been imposed during the exchange-rate mechanism's

Bank of France spent in the month to midposed during the currency, and in light posed during the exchange-rate mechanism's

But the battle over the franc is the real test of wills between a market that doubts the capacity of politicians to pay the price of holding rates in line and officialdom determined to defend the EC currency-rate mechanism.

The franc ended the year at 3.4105 per Deutsche mark. That is comfortably clear of its floor level of 3.4305 in the grid, but looks weak in light of the 94 billion francs (\$17 billion) the

of France's high short-term interest rates.

News that the French central bank spent nearly two-thirds of its foreign exchange reserves in the past few weeks "seems like an invitation to dance," the Frankfurt-based BHF Bank said in a market commentary. BHF predieted "a flood of speculation" against the franc when normal trading resumes this week.

The Bank of France's reserve loss cannot go on indefinitely; something has to give.

The main problem is the level of interest rates France is obliged to maintain to keep the franc pegged to the mark, the anchor of the European system. Either Germany cuts its rates, enabling all others to fall, or France finds some way to escape the economic stranglehold of the Ger-

The Bundesbank's policy-making council meets Jan. 7. Despite market speculation that it will then begin cutting rates, some analysts

See FRANC, Page 9

the parliament, said: "Signing this treaty will push Yeltsin to See ARMS, Page 4

THE TRIB INDEX

1993 Update

The International Herald Trihune World Stock Index begins trading Monday with 25 new stocks among its 230 constitutents, and some changes may surprise you: General Motors, Philips Electronics and Mitsubishi Heavy Industries are gone, making room for the likes of Microsoft, Robeco and Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan. (Page 7)

'New Reality' Marks Bush's Final Summit

By Serge Schmemann

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — With a flourish of rhetoric and a dash of nostalgia, Presidents George Bush, and Boris N. Yelisin signed a treaty on Sunday calling for the most dramatic rollback yet in the formidable nuclear arsenal of the Cold War.

The signing ceremony, in the Grand Kremlin Palace, was the centerpiece of a two-day visit that also marked Mr. Bush's last curtain call in the East-West drama that defined so much of his presidency.

The new strategic arms reduction treaty, or START-2, called on the two nuclear giants to eliminate almost three-quarters of their 20,000-odd nuclear warheads by the year 2003, scrap-

ping some of their most threatening weapons.

The process includes the total elimination of the most formidable weapon yet concocted, the land-based missiles that can each launch many separately targeted nuclear warheads, which form the backbone of Russia's arsenal. A senior American official declared that in bringing these weapons to an end, the treaty "will re-move once and for all that dreaded thing called the first strike."

The treaty also calls for deep cuts in missiles launched from submarines and bombers, the main pillar of America's nuclear deterrent

Though by far the most extensive of any disarmament treaty ever signed, the hulk of START-2 was negotiated in a mere six months, compared with the decade it took for each of the earlier SALT and START treates. It was a feat that most cogently seemed to dramatize what the treaty itself termed as "the new realities that have transformed the political and strategic relations between the Parties."

Neither president skimped on hyperbole in prepared statements read out before aides and reporters who witnessed the signing.

Mr. Yeltsin: "It is not every century that

history gives us an opportunity to witness and participate in an event that is so significant in scale and consequences. The treaty signed today represents a major step toward fulfilling mankind's centuries-old dream of disarma-

Mr. Bush: "We meet at the beginning of a new year and at a moment that is also a new era for our two nations and for the world. We stand together today in this great city at the threshold of a new world of hope, a widening circle of freedom for us and for our children.

But the rhetoric failed to conceal the dramas being played out in Moscow. First was the fact that Mr. Busb had only

numbered days left in his presidency. In 17 days, the treaty be was signing and the American-Russian relationship he had kunched would be the responsibility of Bill

Both presidents stressed that Mr. Clinton had endorsed their efforts, and Mr. Yeltsin announced that he had sent a letter to the next American president urging that they meet "in a nentral place" as soon as possible after the

On his arrival in Moscow from Somalia, Mr. Bush was joined by his wife. Barbara: by James A. Baker 3d. his former secretary of state, and by Brent Scowcroft, his national security advis-

See SUMMIT, Page 4

Kiosk

Moi's Opponents Unite in Kenya

NAIROBI (Reuters) - Kenya's main opposition parties met on Sunday to form an alli-ance to block President Daniel arap Moi from staying in power after multiparty elections last week, the country's first in 26 years, officials said.

General News

A gasoline tax increase is not such a bad idea, Bill Clinton is starting to believe. Page 3. to believe.

Business/Finance Britain isn't planning on rejoining Europe's exchange-rate mechamism this year.

Tomorrow

A series of articles and graphics in the financial pages will summarize and analyze the mixed bag that was the U.S. stock markets in 1992 — from the Dow's dull blue chips to the record-setting shares of the nation's small and medinm-size companies.

By Don Terry

New York Times Service APPLETON, Minnesota — If the drug

dealers and sex offenders ever arrive, many in

We've been waiting a long time for some-

thing good to happen around here," said

Dianne Johnson, president of the chamber of

commerce and the editor of the weekly news-

Paper.
Two years ago. Appleton, a job-hungry

this quiet farm town plan to celebrate.



BACK AND FORTH — Warren Moon, Houston's quarterback, looking for an open receiver Sunday. The Buffalo Bills came back from a 32-point deficit to defeat the Oilers, 41-38. Page 13.

German Economics Minister Resigns Over Favor

By Marc Fisher

Washington Post Service

BERLIN - Germany's economics minister and vice chancellor, Jürgen Möllemann, re-signed on Sunday after admitting that he had used his official letterhead to promote his wife's cousin's business.

Mr. Möllemann is the fifth minister to resign from Chancellor Helmut Kohl's government in nine months. As economics minister, be was in charge of the ambitious but frustrating drive to retool the East German economy.

Contrary to his previous statements in an affair that has dominated German attention throughout the holiday season, the minister conceded Sunday that he had signed a letter to

the heads of Germany's major supermarket chains asking them to consider a "clever prod-uct" invented by his relative.

The product is a plastic chip that supermarket customers could employ in lieu of a coin as a deposit for the use of shopping carts.

Press reports in the last few weeks also reealed that Mr. Möllemann had recently used his ministerial stationery to ask local officials to let a faith healer continue his work, which Mr. Möllemann said would allow "many people to take hope and win confidence in difficult

Mr. Möllemann insisted Sunday that be had done no wrong, describing the letters as "mis-takes" caused by overwork.

In a two-month period early last year, Mr. Möllemann said, he had been presented with 3,645 letters, invitations and other documents, among them letters promoting the chips. Before Sunday, Mr. Möllemann had contended that the letters were sent on pre-signed stationery, without his knowledge.

On Sunday, he acknowledged that he had signed the letters because, he said, the chips would have been produced using handicapped labor. He added, "It would have been better not to-

have sent the letters."

Mr. Möllemann, 47, is a former public-rela-See RESIGN, Page 4

THE TRIB COMPETITION

Forecasting Clinton's Early Performance

By Paul F. Horvitz tional Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Since Franklin D. Roosevelt, what a president accomplishes during his first 100 days has been an important measure of his ability to hold onto the electorate's goodwill, as well as to develop fruitful ties with Congress - and the world.

Mr. Clinton's approval rating 100 days into his administration will be the focus of worldwide attention. As such, it will also be the basis for the first Trib Competition. Readers are invited to apply their political acumen and predict what Mr. Clinton's approval rating will be in the first Louis Harris poll published after April 30, as well as the effect of his policies on financial markets.

The Louis Harris findings were chosen as the benchmark because of the polling organization's record for accuracy. In the 1992 presidential campaign, a handful of pollsters assiduously tracked what

would-be voters thought of President George Bush and Governor Clinton. The organization whose final pre-election voter preference poll came closest to the outcome of the balloting was Louis Harris and Associates. Harris was, indeed, uncannily close, pre-

dicting 44 percent for Mr. Clinton, 38 percent for Mr. Bush and 18 percent for Ross Perot. The actual vote gave 43 percent to Mr. Clinton, 38 to Mr. Bush and 19 to Mr. Peroc.

How will President Bill Clinton fare in the polls to come? Examining historical trends provides only a partial answer, for polling experts say that public opinion on American politics is subject to increasing volatility as major news events at home and abroad buffet a leader's image. The so-called honeymoon period, in which

a new president enjoys high approval ratings, can end abruptly or last for many months. President Lyndon B. Johnson's approval rating was a relatively high 78 percent in a Harris poll of May 1964, six months after the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. By January of 1965, after his landslide victory over Barry Goldwater in the presidential election of 1964, Mr. Johnson stood at a strong 68

In March 1969, close to 100 days after taking office, President Richard Nixon's approval rating stood at 57 percent. Just after taking office in September 1974, upon the resignation of Mr. Nixon, President Gerald R. Ford's rating in the Harris Poll was

percent.

67 percent. President Jimmy Carter, after a narrow election victory over Mr. Ford, had a tenuous approval rating of 52 percent a month after

taking office in 1977. President Ronald Reagan fared somewhat better. In March 1981, after about 100 days in

office, his rating was 62 percent. Four years

later, after defeating Walter F. Mondale for a second term, Mr. Reagan's Harris rating in January 1985 was 59 percent.

President George Bush, who has enjoyed some of the highest and suffered some of the lowest ratings of any president, took office in January 1989, and the next month his approval rating stood at 64 percent.

Harris has not conducted a postelection survey measuring President-elect Clinton's approval rating. But the Gallup Poll in mid-December registered a 67-percent approval rating for Mr. Clinton, up from 62 percent in its mid-November survey. Approximately 1,000 adults were questioned, and, like the Harris survey, the margin of error is plus or minus 3 percentage points.

Other recent clues to opinions of Mr. Clinton may he found in a mid-December "Mood

See POLLS, Page 3

This is the first of four articles to be published at intervals leading to Inauguration Day that will help readers sharpen their responses to the Trib Competition on Bill Clinton's First 100 Days. The articles will cover presidential popularity and its effects on stock markets and currencies. Starting today, competition entry blanks will be published daily through Jan. 19. Today's is on Page 3.

Small Farm Town, Quiet, Seeks Convicts expert called them a fad, "like the hula prison in a soybean field. Then it went looking for overcrowded state prison systems will-

jobs and business for local residents and merchants. "The world has written us off," Mrs. Johnson said. "It's up to us and us alone. Nobody is going to help bail us out."

ing to rent Appleton's cells, thereby creating

It seemed like a sure thing, with state prisons across the country bursting and federal courts ordering them to ease overcrowding. The phrase "If you build it, they will come" danced through Appleton like a sum-

But privately financed and managed prisons have a checkered record in their 10-year history, as Appleton is learning. One prison hoop."
And so it is that months after the Appleton prison was scheduled to lock up its first convict, its cells remain empty.

Privately run prisons are generally less costly to run than public prisons because they have nonunion staff. But state and county governments, including those in Minnesota. have been rocked by recession. None has agreed to spend the money to send inmates to Appleton's prison, the Prairie Correctional

prisons are overcrowded but that the state is converting hospital space to prison use and

See JAIL, Page 4

Minnesota officials say that the state's

town of 1,552 residents on the snow-swept prairies of western Minnesota, broke ground for a municipally owned prison and what most here prayed was the beginning of an The town issued \$28.5 million in bonds to economic turnaround. build its "state of the art" medium-security

No Wide Offensive By Khmer Rouge, **UN Aide Predicts**

The United Nations is undertaking its largest and most expensive peacekeeping operation in Cambodia in the face of growing opposition from Khmstern Rouge guerrillas. Yasushi Akashi, head of the United States of the Unit UNTAC, discussed the situation with Michael Richardson of the International Herald Tribune.

Q. Is the increased fighting between the Khmer Rouge and forces of the Phnom Penh administration threatening the UN peacekeeping

A. There has been some upsurge in fighting and skirmishes. But this is part of a ritual dry-season offensive that occurs each year. The activity is confined to 4 of the 21 provinces in Cambodia. I think that

MONDAY Q&A

there is a tendency to give exaggerated significance to this small-

O. If the Khmer Rouge continue their refusal to disarm and keep harassing the peacekeepers instead of allowing them unrestricted access, should the UN Security Council authorize tougher action

A. That is up to the council to decide. But as of now, UNTAC's mandate does not include any kind of enforcement action. We are in a typical peacekeeping mode. We use our presence and persuasion to alm the situation and bring about greater cooperation between UNTAC and the Cambodian factions, and between the factions

Q. Are there any circumstances under which you would feel compelled to recommend an end to the UN peace mission, for example an all-out Khmer Rouge assault that caused heavy casualties to UN personnel?

A. I very much hope that we do not come to that dire situation. I am confident that none of the Cambodian parties wishes to destroy a very valuable political framework that was agreed by all of them in Paris in October 1991.

Even though the military situation may worsen before it improves, our best assessment is that it will not become a serious nationwide offensive. We feel that neither side has the capacity to organize such an operation. After 22 years of fighting, Cambodians are sick and tired of war. They want a period of peace in which to rebuild their

Q. Is there a deadline for Khmer Rouge participation in the

A. Security Council resolution 792 adopted in November instructs UNTAC to organize free and fair elections in April or May in those areas of Cambodia where we have free access and other conditions for the elections to take place.

So if the Khmer Rouge or any other group do not meet these conditions by 31 January, it will be up to the council, on the basis of a report by the UN secretary-general, to decide what measures to take. However, it will become very difficult to organize elections in those areas where we have no access after that date.

Q. Don't the spate of attacks on opposition party workers and ethnie Vietnamese in Cambodia make it impossible for the UN to create the necessary atmosphere for holding free and fair elections? A. Recent events cause us grave concern. A neutral political environment is a precondition for bolding democratic elections. UNTAC is adopting some new measures, such as establishing an office of special investigator and deploying more UN civilian police and even military elements to provide greater security around political party offices. We are considering additional measures to ensure freedom from fear or intimidation for party workers and

Q. Even if elections are held in Cambodia, won't there be a resumption of eivil war when the UN peacekeepers leave?

A. After the elections, there will be a constituent assembly. There may also be a presidential election. They will constitute the legiti-mate government of Cambodia endorsed by over 90 percent of the

Any faction opposing this government of national unity by force will be branded an illegitimate insurgent group. It is quite probable that many states will give assistance to the new Cambodian govern-ment. So I think that any insurgency will gradually atrophy. ually atropby.



A Somali protester cutting down the UN flag at the UN mission's gate in Mogadishn during a demonstration Sunday.

Somali Protest Thwarts Butros Ghali Visit

By Keith B. Richburg

MOGADISHU, Somalia - The United Nations secretary-general, Butros Butros Ghali, was forced to cancel plans to visit the UN headquarters in Somalia on Sunday after the compound was surrounded by hundreds of angry Somalis wbo pelted the building with rocks and grapefruits and derided the secre-tary-general on placards as "the father of famine and death."

The protesters ripped down a UN flag and hoisted a Somali flag in its place. Several top UN offi-cials, including the undersecretary, for political affairs, James O.C. Jo-nah, were inside the besieged UN

Mr. Butros Ghali was whisked hy helicopter from the international airport to a UN-funded feeding center in Afgoi on the outskirts of the capital, to the U.S. Embassy compound and then back to the

In his four bours on the ground, he was never able to set foot outside the airport or the embassy, both of which are now controlled hy U.S. troops. It was an embarrassing reception for Mr. Butros Ghali, who received a similar greeting last week in Sarajevo, where starving residents called him "killer" and blamed the UN for prolonging their ordeal.

At a hastily arranged airport press conference in Mogadishu, Mr. Butros Gbali tried to put the best face on what was clearly a sbow of public bitterness directed against the world body and against bim. He called the protesters "mar- ously balked at allowing more UN

"They don't represent the feeling seen as his way of trying to under-

of the Somali people," he added, cut the United Nations and bring "They represent those who don't the United States in as a political want peace in Somalia."

The protest was organized by supporters of the warlord General informal round of peace talks Mohammed Farrah Aidid. On New among 14 warring clan factions Year's Eve. General Aidid organized a boisterous welcome celeba on Monday and Tuesday. bration for President George Bush, underscoring how his group considers the United States to be an impartial arbiter and the UN and Mr. Butros Ghali to have a "hidden agenda" to turn Somalia into a UN

The reception for Mr. Butros Ghali also underscored the difficulty the United States will have in beginning to withdraw its troops from Somalia as early as this

Somalis from various political factions, as well as intellectuals and businessmen, have said that U.S. troops must remain for several months since only Washington has the dout and the public goodwill to mediate between the country's warring factions. The United Nations, by contrast, has been largely discredited in the eyes of most Soma-

Even U.S. officials in Somalia are now saying privately that it might be necessary to maintain a large American presence to lend credibility to the UN force.

General Aidid and his allies have accused Mr. Butros Ghali of having a "hidden agenda" to use U.S. troops to disarm the warlords and then turn the country into a UN trusteeship.

The general's ready acceptance of U.S. troops, after he had previ-

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LEGAL SERVICES

Mr. Butros Ghali will lead an He said Sunday that the session will be the beginning of the solu-tion of the Somalia problem."

■ Unicef Worker Is Killed Unicef said on Sunday that it had withdrawn its international staff from the southern Somali port

of Kismayu after a Somali gunman killed a British worker for the organization, Renters reported. Sean Devereux, 28, was killed on Saturday night. It was the first murder of a foreigner since U.S.-led forces arrived in Somalia on

A Unicef statement welcomed the arrival of the task force. But it said assurances for the security of Unicef and other nongovernmental relief agency workers "remain a precondition to the provision of assistance."

Kohl Pledges to Free Troops for UN Work

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl promised Sunday to remove legal barriers this year to enable armed German forces to join United Nations peacekeeping missions.

Mr. Kohl said pressure from abroad for Bonn not only to help

finance UN missions but also to commit troops to them had grown since German reunification in 1990. 'Assuming the rights of the United Nations also means assuming

the duties," the chancellor said in an interview broadcast by a Berlin radio station. He said be boped constitutional limits on the use of German forces

outside the North Atlantic Treaty Organization area would be removed this year, allowing Germany to join UN actions. Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel said in a separate interview that

the government would seek agreement with the opposition Social Democrats this month on dropping a limit on troop deployments. The government wants Germany to be able to join allied efforts like the U.S.-led coalition that drove Iraq from Kuwait in 1991. But a combat role is opposed by the Social Democrats, whose support is needed to amend the constitution.

The Social Democrats, dropping long-standing objections, recentfor German troops.

"We must now sound out how far the SPD would be willing to go," Mr. Kinkel said, referring to the Social Democrats. "We in the coalition want a constitutional change that allows for peacetering and peacemaking measures including comhat missions. The SPD has not gone that far yet."

Mr. Kinkel said the government would seek to persuade the Social Democrats to accept the change quickly "because things cannot continue like this any longer."

The German Constitution was written in 1949. It aimed to rein in the military after Nazi Germany's World War II defeat and is widely interpreted to limit German troops to the defense of NATO territo-

New Role for Japan Forces?

TOKYO - Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe has called for a change in the country's peacekeeping law to allow Japanese soldiers abroad to play a military role for the first time since World War II. "It is needed to change the way of interpretation about the constitution so that Japanese soldiers can rush out to help people

overseas and settle international disputes," Mr. Watanabe said.

He added that the revision of the law, which now allows troops abroad to perform only noncombat tasks, should be discussed during the parliamentary session that starts Jan. 22. Japan's postwar constitution renounces the use of force to settle foreign disputes.

Japan enacted the peacekeeping law last year, allowing the dispatch of troops overseas to join United Nations peacekeeping activities. But it specifically stated that the soldiers could engage unly in such noncombat tasks as building bridges.

Dr. Jean Mayer Dies,

New York Times Service Dr. Jean Mayer, 72, the chancellor and former president of Tufts University, whose work as a nutri-

nonist helped clarify the nature of bunger and obesity and expanded the federal food stamp and school lunch programs, died of a heart attack Friday while vacationing in Sarasota, Florida.

Dr. Mayer, who was born in France and fought with the Free French in World War II, became a eading nutritionist and directed pioneering research into malnutri-

policies to combat bunger and im-prove nutrition among the poor and elderly. He taught for 25 years at Harvard and transformed Tufts from a small liberal arts college into a research university of international reputation.

He organized the 1969 White House Conference on Food, Nutrition and Health, which led to the introduction of food stamps for the poor in 307 neglected counties and wide expansion of the school lunch program for needy children. Also in 1969, he led a mission to Biafra, where be and his colleagues assessed starvation and other prob-

He also took part in relief missions to several impoverished na-tions, and in 1966 was among the first scientists to speak out against the use of herbicides to kill crops and foliage in the Vietnam war.

Dr. Frank J. Rauscher Jr., Leader in Cancer Research

NEW YORK (NYT) - Dr. Frank J. Rauscher Jr., 61, a former director of the National Cancer Institute who discovered a much-studied animal cancer virus, died of a heart attack Thursday in Nyack, New York.

A scientist for the National Cancer Institute for 17 years, he was appointed director in 1972. Under his leadership, financing for the in-stitute grew to \$815 million annually from \$377 million in 1972. While with the institute, be discovered a virus that produces a form of leukemia in mice and that became a valuable tool in cancer research.

In 1976, he became senior vice president for research at the American Cancer Society. He then be-came executive director of the Thermal Insulation Manufacturers' Association, where he directed research on thermal insulation materials to replace asbestos.

WORLD BRIEFS

Bonn Weighs Border Radar System

BONN (Renters) - Germany may use radar and night-vision devices to monitor its eastern borders as part of a crackdown on illegal immi-

grants, an Interior Ministry spokesman said Sunday.

The spokesman said the ministry planned to test military equipment for electronic surveillance for possible use on the borders with Poland and the Czech republic. If the tests are successful, paramilitary border police will be equipped with radar and infrared binoculars to help them

check the borders for illegal immigrants, he said. The burnan rights group Pro Asyl rejected the plans and warned the government against "militarizing the eastern borders." Germany has been flooded with illegal immigrants from Eastern Europe since the Berlin Wall went down in 1989.

Kabul Charts Hard-Line Islamic Path

KABUL (AP) — A national assembly of tribal and religious leaders has approved the creation of a parliament and a new army and has set a strict Islamic path for Afghanistan, state radio reported Sunday.

The 1.335-member assembly said the army should be drawn mostly

from the rebel groups that defeated the former Communist regime in April following a 14-year civil war. Kabul radio said. Parliament was created to help the new Islamic government sweep away the last vestige of Communist rule, it said.

From now on, only Muslims can work for the government, radio and television must conform to Islamic law and all non-Muslim organizations

Hanoi Reportedly Detains Teacher

HANOI (Reuters) — The U.S.-based human rights group Asia Watch said Sunday that a Vietnamese academic and his associates had been detained for peacefully expressing their views and urged Hanoi to free

Asia Watch said the academic. Doan Viet Hoat, and several others had been detained since 1990 for circulating a newsletter called Freedom Forum. Although some of the writings included criticism of government policies and various proposals for political change, it reported, none advocated violent overthrow of the government.

40,000 Set to March on Mosque Site

JESSORE, Bangladesh (AP) — More than 40,000 Bangladeshi Musalims prepared to march into India on Sunday to rebuild a mosque demolished by Hindu fundamentalists in the town of Ayodhya.

Hundreds of huses, trucks and trains arrived in Jessore, about 25 kilometers (15 miles) from the border, carrying Bangladeshis who planned to join the march, which was scheduled to start at dawn Monday.

TRAVEL UPDATE

The coldest weather in seven years brought snowstorms to large parts of central and southern Italy over the weekend. In Calabria, in the toe of Italy, villages were cut off by the biggest snowfalls since the 1970s. Snowstorms shut down the Bari airport and delayed trains for hours. Sicily has also been hard hit. Messina had snow for the first time in 25 years. Forecasters expect the cold snap to last until Tuesday. Trieste, a northeastern port notorious for fierce winter winds, was buffeted by gusts registering as high as 100 kilometers per hour.

Heavy snowfail, avalanches and blizzards cut off hundreds of villages in Turkey, killing one man, the Anatolian news agency said Sunday. An avalanche killed one villager and injured two others on Saturday in the province of Kars. Winter conditions in eastern Turkey were described as the most extreme for 50 years.

A brushfire swept through pine forest and scrub in a Belgian nature, reserve over the weekend. The fire spread over 100 hectares (250 acres) are the Fagnes reserve, near Spa.

The 1992 Spanish traffic death toll of 5,088 represented a drop of 11.4 percent from the previous year, and the number of accidents on Spanish roads also declined, by 11.9 percent, to 4,236, according to the national traffic board. Government officials attributed the drops to improved highways and new safety laws, as well as a campaign promoting traffie

The clandestine Islamic Group has warned all foreigners to leave Egypt, saying their lives are threatened by the conflict between fundamentalists and the Egyptian government. The group, in a warning distributed this week, said the conflict had reached "dangerous stages." (AFP)

A Royal Caribbean Cruise Lines ship won't be stopping at Catalina Island anymore, in order to comply with a law that bars gambling on ships sailing in and out of California ports. Royal Caribbean canceled a Catalina stop by its 1,500-passenger Viking Serenade, while Norwegian Cruise Lines said its ship Southward would close its casino during its island run. The ships stop at Catalina on the way from Los Angeles to Ensenada, Mexico. The law is designed to bar floating casinos in federal waters off the coast.

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be elosed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Burma, New Zealand, Taiwan, Zaire.

WEDNESDAY: Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Finland, Greece, Iraq, Italy, Liechtenstein, Puerto Rico, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Uruguay, Vatican City.

THURSDAY: Belarus, Ethiopia, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikstan. Ukraine, Yugoslavia. FRIDAY: Sri Lanka

SATURDAY: Panama.

Sources: J.P. Morgan, Reuters.

-

In Final

May From Polis

Colony Acts to Avert Another Tragedy

HONG KONG — Hnng Kong authorities are considering tighter crowd control for the Chinese New Year holiday following the New Year's Eve stampede that killed 20 people, officials said.

Thirteen people were still hospitalized Sunday, recovering from injuries sustained in the stampede in the Lan Kwai Fong nightclub district, a government spokeswoman said. Two were listed in critical

Thirty people had sought belp on a counseling hot line set up by the Hong Kong Psychological Society, according to Radio-Television Hong Kong.

An inquiry ordered by Governor Chris Patten and headed by Kernal Bokhary, a judge, is to start taking evidence Monday. The Sunday Morning Post news-

paper, quoting the police superin-tendent, Justin Cunningham, said limits were being considered on the number of people allowed to watch the traditional Chinese New Year fireworks show over Victoria Harbor. The three-day holiday begins

About 500,000 people traditionally line both sides of the harbor for the fireworks, but the area is much bigger than Lan Kwai Fong, a war-ren of back alleys into which 15,000 people were packed on New Year's

Thousands of revelers spilled out of bars and into the area's narrow streets at midnight. The victims slipped and fell on wet cobble. stones and were trampled to death.

Winter Storms Strike Central and Western U.S.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches MAMMOTH LAKES, California - Thousands of people were

stranded in the Sierra Nevada Mountains as a weekend storm raked Northern California with snow, rain and gale-force winds. The two main routes across the mountains - Interstate 80 and Highway 50 — were shut down by snowdrifts as deep as 10 feet (3

The town of Truckee, near the summit of Donner Pass, was cut off in all directions. Towns on both sides of the mountains were jammed with truckers and vacation motorists as traffic across the mountains

Another storm hit the Plains states on Saturday, bringing freezing rain that made roads slick and caused hundreds of traffic accidents. The storm spread sheets of ice across Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Wisconsin. A 50-mile (80kilometer) stretch of Interstate 35 in Kansas, from Ottawa to Emporia, was closed Samrday and 75 motorists traveling the stretch were housed in the Kansas National Guard armory in Ottawa.

Two people were killed Saturday in separate weather-related accidents in Missouri. A highway death in Wisconsin and another in lowa were also attributed to the treacherous conditions. (AP, LAT)

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Washington's Most Sought-After Churchgoer

WASHINGTON - The Reverend Everett Goodwin knows only too well what a complicated business it can be to provide a spiritual

He recalls the metal detectors, bomb-sniffing dogs, squadrons of Secret Service agents and hordes of pickets that became a regular feature on Sunday mornings at the First Baptist Church in northwest Washington during the years when former President Jimmy Carter

Nevertheless, said Mr. Goodwin, senior minister at First Baptist, he and his flock of about 1,000 would gladly endure the inconveniences again for the chance to count President-elect Bill Clinton, a Baptist, among the church's members. Mr. Clinton's wife, Hillary, and bis daughter, Chelsea, are Methodists.

"You don't bave much trouble filling up the church when the president attends." Mr. Goodwin said. "Some of our most wonderful contributing members joined the church in those years, and stayed

In Washington and its suburbs, many religious leaders are writing letters, making telephone calls and presumably praying that the Clintons will join their congregations.

Mr. Goodwin was among the first of several ministers to extend a written invitation to the Clintons. His church appears to have the inside track: It will be the site of a private prayer service attended by family and friends of Mr. Clinton and Vice President-elect Al Gore on the eve of the inauguration.

The Next Task: Filling Top White House Jobs

HILTON HEAD, South Carolina - As be ended a vacation here Sunday, President-elect Clinton was turning his attention to the next chore on the transition calendar: filling top White House jobs. Aides said he was expected to announce appointments to many

top White House positions within a week of returning to Little Rock. Arkansas, on Sunday afternoon. Aides also announced that Mr. Clinton would meet on Friday

with President Carlos Salinas de Gortari of Mexico in Austin, Texas. Among other things, they said, the two will discuss the North American Free Trade Agreement.

Only a few of the appointments expected to be announced are considered certain. But not many surprises are expected. The top levels of the Clinton White House, like those of the Clinton campaign and the Clinton transition, will be filled from a close-knit group of loyalists, most of them in their 30s, who proved themselves during the campaign.

Several transition officials said George Stephanopoulos, the director of communications for the campaign and the transition, would be named to that same post in the White House, which would give him the rank of assistant to the president.

Nominees' Soft Approach to Confirmation

WASHINGTON — Despite talk of an awaiting Republican ambush, the transition team has been preparing cabinet nominees for Senate confirmation hearings that begin this week by assuming that sweet talk will be more important than an elaborate self-

One sign of this emphasis is the makeup of the team's confirmation staff. The unit is led by veteran congressional hands rather than by attorneys with experience in handling sensitive nominations. Also telling is one of the staff's first actions: The unusual move of taking nominees on courtesy calls to Republican as well as Democratic

Both reflect the Clinton team's conviction that although the Republicans may succeed in embarrassing some of the nominees, the nominations are essentially secure. The most important task of the moment, they said, is to forge relationships with senators who will be needed when Mr. Clinton tries to enact his legislative agenda.

"We're assuming there will be some of the fireworks people have been talking about," said a senior transition aide, referring to Republicans' vows to scrutinize the nominees' personal and public bves. "But we're not assuming this is going to be warfare."

Whether this view reflects undue confidence may be known as soon as Wednesday, when the hearings begin with consideration of Ronald H. Brown, the choice for commerce secretary. Mr. Brown, a lobbyist-attorney and chairman of the Democratic National Committee, is widely expected to be the most controversial nominee. He is expected to be questioned closely on his lobbying for Japanese electronics companies and his private business deals.

Quote-Unquote:

By Walter Pincus

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The special

prosecutor Lawrence E. Walsh plans to interview President

the Iran-contra affair but not to

according to sources.

A windup session with Mr. Bush

promotes uniform ripening.

fragments to an FBI lab.

been suspended because of bad weather.

Away From Politics

George J. Mitchell of Maine, the Senate Democratic leader, on the prospects for cooperation between Congress and Mr. Clinton:
"There are obviously going to be differences of opinion, and I expect that Republicans, as is their right, will oppose some of his initiatives. But I'm bopeful that on the important issues of economic growth and dealing with the deficit, health-care reform and others, that we'll be able to get action in this Congress."

the Iran-contra affair but the ingather evidence for some future ingather evidence for some future in dictment of Mr. Bush or others, on an additional purpose in the aftermath of the discovery Dec. 11

was supposed to have taken place ger, had made personal notes dur-

was supposed to nave taken place in July, but Mr. Walsb agreed to postpone it to prevent that interrogation from becoming an issue in the presidential campaign. The July deposition was to have fo-

NASA scuttled a mission to explore an active volcano in Antarctica

with a robot device after its fiber-optic umbilical cord broke, officials

said. The robot stalled after descending only 21 feet into the crater of

The Environmental Protection Agency has come under attack for

allowing use of an unregistered pesticide by grape growers in California and Arizona. The head of the National Coalition Against

the Misuse of Pesticides, Jay Feldman, called the approval a "politi-cal gift" to the pesticide lobby. The pesticide, hydrogen cyanamide,

• A bomb was found under a sent in a Dallas movie theater where

"Malcolm X" was to be shown, the authorities said. They said a

timing device attached to the powerful pipe bomb had malfunc-

tioned. Agents of the U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

detonated the bomb, which had been found by a janitor, and sent the

• Rescuers resumed a search of the North Atlantic for a catamaran

that disappeared with its three-man French crew while crossing from

Rhode Island to Martinique, the U.S. Coast Guard said. The search by four Coast Guard, U.S. Navy and Canadian military planes had

• The number of reported homicides in New York City declined

slightly last year, continuing a drop that police officials say could be

attributed to factors ranging from shifts in personal behavior to

demographics to community policing. The police recorded a preliminary total of 2,020 homicides, 134 fewer than in 1991.

About 200 New England lobster trappers whose traps and nets were destroyed in a severe storm in December told disaster officials that

many would be forced out of business unless they received more U.S.

PA man stormed into a shelter for battered women in Jacksonville.

Florida, and fired shots before he was killed by police officers. None

of the 37 women and children at the shelter was wounded by the man, who had been under court order to stay away from his former

griffrend, who has accused him of beating and raping her. He forced her mother to take him to the shelter.

Walsh Focuses on Bush Notes

former Defense Secretary Caspar

The independent counsel's ques-

that Mr. Bush, like Mr. Weinber-

W. Weinberger.

by Iran-contra prosecutors since documents, the sources said.

1990 from former Reagan adminis-



Quarterback-elect Bill Clinton going to the air during a pickup lootball game on Hilton Head Island.

Debt Mountain Awaits Clinton Reshaping Budget Won't Be a Partisan Cinch

By Robert Pear New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - America's vast and growing federal debt is sharply narrowing the options available to President-elect Bill Clinton as he prepares to reshape the budget that President George Bush will submit to Congress this

That process, which will take place in the coming weeks, will mark a turning point for the new president. The act of subjecting his campaign promises to the disci-pline of budget-making will give the country a first look at his real fiscal intentions, just as President Ronald Reagan's first budget message of Feb. 18, 1981, gave a blueprint for the Reagan revolution.

Already some things are clear. Mr. Clinton's promises to create jobs and bolster investment to reinvigorate the economy will be tempered by the federal debt, which is growing faster than the economy. The costs of servicing the debt are consuming an ever-larger portion of the government's resources.

Since Mr. Reagan took office. the debt has quadrupled, from \$735 billion in January 1981 to more than \$3 trillion today. Last year, for the first time since the late 1950s. the debt was more than half the size of the economy

The cost of interest, \$199 billion in the last fiscal year, now exceeds the total of all federal spending for education, science, law enforcement, transportation, housing. food stamps and welfare, in comments that reflect trou-

bling prospects for the presidentelect. Clinton aides, members of Congress from both parties and private economists expressed general agreement on these points:

 Mr. Clinton probably cannot cut the deficit in half within four years," as he promised in his campaign manifesto. This task bas become more difficult since the manifesto was issued in June, because our fiscal irresponsibility." assumptions about economic growth are less optimistic now. Health costs also are rising faster than expected, and Congress postponed costs associated with the savings and loan bailout.

weak economy would abort the re- and more of our resources." covery and lead to larger budget deficits in the long run. Congressional Democrais will support measures to reduce the deficit over five years, but they see an urgent need

• The federal debt will reach the ogy, education and training. raise the ceiling on government may disrupt Mr. Clinton's timetable and agenda with a bruising partisan debate over budget policy.

• Congress will probably be more willing than Mr. Clinton to cut military spending and foreign aid, but less willing to cut domestic

The sluggish economy has contributed to the growth in the federal debt. New calculations from the Congressional Budget Office show that the debt is now 51.1 percent of the gross domestic product, up from 47.8 percent in 1991 and 26.5 percent in 1981, when Mr. Reagan

Rudolph G. Penner, director of economic studies at KPMG Peat Marwick, the accounting concern, said the rising federal debt was "the single most important indicator of

Mr. Penner, who was director of the Congressional Budget Office from 1983 to 1987, added: "As long as it's rising, the problem is feeding on itself. The interest bill is rising faster than our incomes or tax reve-• To impose fiscal austerity on a nues. Interest is absorbing more

As a result, economists say, there is less money available for the type of productive investment that Mr. Clinton wants to encourage. When the government borrows, it diverts for the government to help create money from private savings that jobs and stimulate the economy in could otherwise be used for investment in housing, factories, technol-

current legal limit in March or the first half of April. Congress must Thomas Jefferson's description of Mr. Reagan liked to quote public deht as "the greatest of the borrowing, or the government can-dangers to be feared from governnot operate. Some members of ment in 1982, Mr. Reagan cited Congress will try to use the debt-limit legislation as a vehicle for far-a symptom of the "chaos, confureaching changes in the congressio-nal budget process. Such efforts the failed policies of the past."

Mr. Clinton made a similar argument against the Reagan and Bush administrations during the presi-

dential campaign.

Mr. Bush's final budget will be an abbreviated version of the one usually sent to Congress by a president. Instead of proposing tax increases or cuts, new programs and altered priorities, it will simply show the course of federal spending over the next five years if current policies remain unchanged.

So it will be up to Mr. Clinton to propose the program cuts or tax increases needed to supply the revenue for financing new jobs and investment. With a Democratic Congress, be will have some help, but nobody says it will be easy.

Still, 12 years of partisan warfare between Congress and the White House over the budget will presumably end this year. The new budget director, Leon E. Panetta, and his deputy, Alice M. Rivlin, are respected by Democrats and Republicans alike. They start with more goodwill than Mr. Busb's budget director. Richard G. Darman, or Mr. Reagan's first budget director. David A. Stockman, ever had.

Robert D. Reischauer, director of the Congressional Budget Of-fice, said: "With Leon and Alice, there should be much less gimmickry and fancy budgetary footwork.

'A Lot of Good Arguments' for a Gas Tax Increase

By Steven Greenhouse New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - Presidentelect Bill Clinton, who repeatedly criticized Paul E. Tsongas and Ross Perot in the presidential campaign for supporting an increase in federal gasoline taxes, is bearing from a lot of his advisers that it is not such a bad idea after all, and he seems to be warming up to it.

"There were a lot of good arguments made for the gas tax," Mr. Clinton said at a news conference after the two-day meeting on the economy that he convened in Little Rock, Arkansas, in early Decem-

But he added, referring to the tax system: "No matter what the other want to load it onto the inequality you already have."

(Continued from page 1)

of America" poll conducted by Harris. It found that 66 percent of

Americans were optimistic that, a

year from now, the United States

cused on Mr. Bush's memory of not turned over when prosecutors questions, plns demographic quesevents portrayed in notes obtained had asked the White House for uons.

1990 from former Reagan administration cabinet members, including Bush's notes through a telephone surveys will be: "How would you

supply documents to the Iran-con-

Mr. Bush, then vice president,

began the notes as a campaign dia-ry in November 1986 and kept

them outside the vice president's

office, sources said. They contain

Iran-contra information relevant to the Walsh investigation but are

more "personal ruminations by Bush" and thus unlike the "precise

notes" of Mr. Weinberger, one

Mr. Bush's notes are "not very

earthshaking," this source said, and

"so far not in conflict" with what

Mr. Bush told prosecutors who first

questioned him about Iran-contra in January 1988. But, the sources

said, Mr. Walsh has yet to receive

Mr. Weinberger, who along with

five other former government offi-

cials indicted in the Iran-contra af-

fair was pardoned by Mr. Bush on

Dec. 24, had been indicted not only

because his notes allegedly contra-

dicted statements he made under

oath to congressional investigators

but also because be denied to Con-

gress and Mr. Walsh's investigators

There is no indication that Mr.

Bush was ever directly asked by

Mr. Walsh's prosecutors during the

videotaped January 1988 deposi-tion if he had notes. Mr. Bush was never questioned by House or Sen-

Tension between Mr. Bush and

Mr. Walsh, which already was great after the indictment of Mr. Weinberger, has increased on both

sides since the disclosure that Mr.

Bush made notes and the an-

Mr. Bush, who has criticized Mr.

Walsh's indictment of Mr. Wein-

berger and his six-year, \$31 million investigation, has hired Griffin B.

Bell, attorney general in the Carter

administration, to represent him now and after he leaves the White

nouncement of the pardons.

that he even had notes.

ate investigators.

tra prosecutors.

source said.

all the Bush notes.

POLLS: Tracking Clinton's Start

call to one of his attorneys by a rate the job President Clinton is government lawyer who bad doing as president? Excellent?

worked with the White House to Pretty good? Only fair? Or Poor?"

doubted that.

During the Little Rock meeting, 15 percent and would reduce oil the president-elect seemed surprised that so many speakers had ignored his campaign rbetoric on the issue and called eagerly for

"I'm for a gasoline tax as a national security measure to reduce dependence on foreign oil, second as a conservation measure and third as a revenue-raising mea-sure," said Felix G. Rohatyn, an investment banker at Lazard Freres & Co. and a speaker at the this country indulges in is its overuse of energy."

The Energy Department estimates that a 50-cent-a-gallon tax merits of the gas tax are, you don't increase from the current level of 14.1 cents a gallon would cut gasoline consumption by 10 percent to

will have "moved ahead" under

Mr. Clinton, while 29 percent

The Harris organization, based

in New York, conducts periodic telephone interviews with 1,250

Americans over 1g years old. If necessary, the poll is weighted by

sex, age, race, region and education to better mirror national demo-

graphics. Each interview lasts

about 15 minutes and has some 40

As in the past, the first substan-

To obtain the final job approval

rating, Harris combines the "excel-

lent" and "pretty good" responses

for an overall positive rating. It then combines the "only fair" and

"poor" responses for a negative rat-

ing. The remainder have no opin-

The reason the presidential ap-proval question is asked first is to

avoid contaminating the respon-dent's opinion by first asking more

specific questions about the state of

The calling goes on for at least three days, and sometimes runs to

four days, almost always starting

on a Friday evening and running through the weekend. This tends to

give the survey group more com-

pleted interviews for every call

Humphrey Taylor, president of Harris, notes that the approval rat-

ings are subject to "many very dra-

matic changes in a matter of days"

in the aftermath of major world

and U.S. events. International cri-

ses are extremely significant, he

For example, a little-known fact

is that Mr. Carter's approval rating shot up when U.S. hostages were

seized at the embassy in Tehran.

Similarly, Mr. Kennedy's rating

rose after the CIA-sponsored invasion of Cuba at the Bay of Pigs. Mr.

Kennedy reportedly joked that be

might have to repeat the foreign

DEATH NOTICE

LANGENSIEPEN

DEL MISSIER, Catarina,

December 30, 1992, beloved wife of the late Herbert Langensiepen, dearly beloved sister of Beatrice and the late Dr. Peter Missier (New York), sister-in-law of Wolf Seidel (Tokyo) and loved friend of Anya Goodrich.

Dearly missed by ber many friends worldwide. Private funeral service.

policy disaster to remain popular.

economy or foreign policy.

imports, currently more than 7 million barrels a day, by 500,000 bar-Recognizing that the issue is higher gasoline taxes.

fraught with political dangers, Mr. Clinton bas stopped short of endorsing the idea outright. But one official on his transition team, who insisted on anonymity, explained why the idea had marched back onto Mr. Clinton's agenda. "The primary driver is the num-

Freres & Co. and a speaker at the bers they have to deal with to re-conference. "The biggest luxury duce the deficit," be said. "That

means everything is on the table." Advisers said that Vice President-elect Al Gore's support for increased taxes on energy bad also nudged Mr. Clinton toward a high-

er gasoline tax. In addition, Alice M. Rivlin, the nominee for deputy budget director, joined a recent call for a \$1-agallon increase in gasoline taxes, and Leon E. Panetta, the budget director-designate, has long said such a tax must be considered.

But Lloyd Bentsen, the Treasury

close ties to the oil industry, is not a fan of increased gasoline taxes. "A large increase in the gasoline

tax bas a low probability of being enacted because the American people would rebel," said William F. O'Keefe, executive vice president of the American Petroleum Institule. Millions of Americans, as well as

the oil industry, loathe the idea of higher gasoline taxes, arguing that they would fall barder on those of modest incomes and would disproportionately burt Westerners, who The budget should be much more secretary-designate and a man with must often travel greater distances. easily understood."

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Q1. President Clinton's approval rating (% of favorable judgment), as measured by the first Louis Harris poll published after April

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04. The value of the U.S. dollar in Deutsche marks or yen at the 4 P.M. close in New York (as reported in the Trib) will be (choose either currency):

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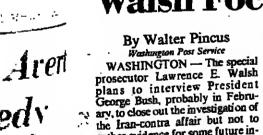
Q3. The Trib Index (see first business page for details) on April 30, 1993 will be:

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The second Marie Control

Mary Carlo

er, giving the proceedings the air of a last

The ornate trappings of past summit meet-

ings were scrapped in favor of a low-key "working meeting" that included only one relatively

last Soviet president. An aide to Mr. Gorba-

Reuters that Mr. Bush had totally ignored his

former partner in détente, especially now that

But Mr. Bush seemed more keen to claim a

the American had "nothing to lose."

Deportees Call Food Smuggling Too Risky

MARJ AZ ZOHOUR. Lebanon - More than 400 deported Palestinians appealed to sympathizers on Sunday to stop smuggling them food in a southern Lebanon noman's-land because they drew Israeli shelling.
The Palestinians fled their make-

shift camp on Saturday during an Israeli bombardment of nearby hills. The 415 deportees, who have been trapped between Lebanese and Israeli lines for more than two weeks, returned to the camp after Israeli artillery and tanks stopped Firing late Saturday.

. They were again disturbed by the roar of tanks moving on Israel's front lines on Sunday and hy Lebaoese troops who barred a sick deportee from reaching a hospital in Lebanese territory.

"The shelling was apparently aimed at terrorizing villagers supplying us with food," said Abdul Aziz Rantisi, a leader of the deportees and of the militant Islamic movement Hamas

"We appeal to villagers to stop sending us aid to preserve their safety," he said. Israel said it had fired at "suspi-

cious images" about 2.5 kilometers oortheast of the camp in an area used by guerrillas. Lebanese troops oorth of the camp refused three times to allow

one of the deportees to be taken to a hospital in Lebanese territory. The deportee, Ahmad Nimir Abu Arra'a, 47, was thought to have a

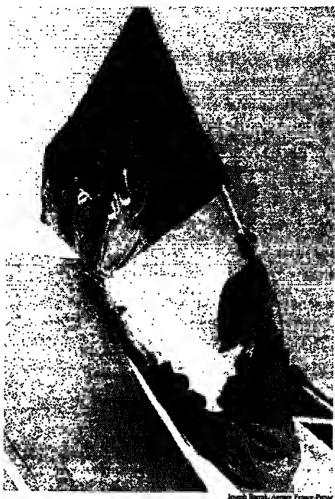
■ Israeli Agent Is Killed

Arabs stabbed and bludgeoned to death an Israeli secret police officer oo Sunday in an apartment building in Jewish West Jerusalem. Reuters reported from Jerusalem.

Israeli radio identified the victim as Haim Nachmani, 25, and said be was a member of Shin Bet. That is the common name for Israel's General Security Services, which infiltrates Palestinian groups outlawed by fsrael in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Security sources said Mr. Nachmani had been waiting for an Arah informant. They said it appeared that there were at least two attackers. It was not clear whether the informant was one of them.

It's easy to subscribe in Vienna just call: 940611.210



A Palestinian deportee raising an Islamic flag over his tent.

RESIGN: Kohl Aide Steps Down

(Continued from page 1)

tions man and relentless self-promoter who has jumped out of airplanes to attract press attention. Despite his penchant for publicity, he never woo broad popularity in Germany, consistently register-

ing toward the bottom in surveys of public sympathy for government leaders. Not a single senior official, even within his own Free Democratic Party, came forward over the last two weeks to defend Mr. Mol-The weekly Der Spiegel reported

Mooday that Mr. Möllemann's likely successor would be Birgit Breuel, head of the Berlin-based Treuhandanstalt, the agency created to sell off the state-owned enterprises of Eastern Germany. Mr. Kohl, who accepted Mr.

Möllemann's resignation io a curt statement with hardly any of the usual niceties about a minister's contributions, has oot commented on a possible successor, but has said that he plans a midterm shuffle of his cabinet this mooth. The postal minister, Christian

Schwarz-Schilling, resigned two weeks ago, saying he could oo longer be part of a government that refused to do anything to halt war in the former Yugoslavia.

The opposition Social Demo-

crats welcomed Mr. Möllemann's crats welcomed Mr. Möllemann's ARMS: Yeltsin Now Must Sell START-2 Accord to a Hostile Parliament Mr. Kohl's coalition was "com-

pletely worn out."
Mr. Möllemann's resignation paves the way for Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel to take over as leader of the Free Democratic Party, the junior member of Mr. Kohl's governing coalition and the key swing party in the precarious calculus of German electoral politics. Mr. Möllemann had been expected to battle Mr. Kinkel for the position. At ooe point during his tenure as

ecocomics minister, Mr. Mollemann threatened to resign if the government did not drastically reduce subsidies paid to major industries. The subsidies were not sharply cut, but he stayed in office.

Earlier, as an official in the For-eign Ministry, Mr. Möllemano sought to strengthen German ties with the Palestine Liberation Organization and served as president of the German-Arah Society.

22 Die in Bolivia Bus Wreck The Associated Press

LA PAZ - Twenty-two people were killed and 46 injured over the weekend when an overcrowded bus overturned 25 kilometers south of the Bolivian capital.

SUMMIT: Bush and Yeltsin Sign Far-Reaching Accord on Nuclear Arms for the first time in history an American president has set foot in a democratic Russia.

He then praised Mr. Yeltsin for his "unwavering commitment to democratic reform and for the history you've written since the heroic day in August '91, when you climbed atop that tank to defend Russia's democratic destiny."

restrained banquet and the signing ceremony.

And with Russia closed down for a long New That kind of tribute was one reason Mr. Yeltsin had pushed for the summit meeting at Year's weekend, during which no newspapers were published, many Russians were barely the start of a new year. He had concluded the last one with a humiliating drubbing at the aware that the American president was in their Congress of Peoples' Deputies in December, when he was forced to jettison a progressive One who was was Mikhaii S. Gorbachev, the economist, Yegor T. Gaidar, as his chief of government and to name in his stead a conserchev, Anatoli Chernyayev, expressed dismay to vative manager, Viktor S. Chernomyrdin.

Mr. Chernomyrdin sat impassively alongside Vice President Alexander V. Rutskoi, another political thorn in Mr. Yeltsin's side, as the Russian president reported that he had assured oew garland than to delve in the past.
"Today the Cold War is over," he said, "and Mr. Bush that the new prime minister would continue "on the same road of reforms."

Both presidents went to some length to claim that the treaty was fair to both sides. Senior American officials noted that it included concessions not considered before, like letting the

Russians peek at sections of the B-2 Stealth bomber to see how many nuclear bombs it But Russian critics were certain to assail the

total loss of their SS-18 missile, which can carry up to 10 independently targeted warheads, while America got to keep a portion of its submarine-based missiles.

But Mr. Yeltsin said that even after the reductions, Russia would have 3,500 warheads, more than any power other than the United

"This is a powerful shield." he said, "which is capable of defending Russia in case of an unex-

pected aggression from any side." Mr. Bush added: "We do not view this as a one-sided treaty at all. We view it as balanced, and I think that history will record it as such."

they are equipped to carry according to the

100 heavy bombers for nonnuclear tasks.

These aircraft will not be counted in the

Each side has the right to "download" certain multiple-warhead ICBMs to carry

· Each side may restructure some of the

Ukraine, whose parliament has so far failed to ratify the original

START treaty between the Soviet

Union and the United States. Pro-

tocols to that agreement provide for the dismantling and transfer to Russia of all 176 missiles on Ukrai-

President Leonid M. Kravchuk

of Ukraine reiterated Sunday a

pledge by his country to become a

connuclear state and ratify the

START-1 treaty, But the Ukraini-

an parliament is still seeking formal

security guarantees from the West and a larger U.S. contribution to

the cost of dismantling the war-

heads, beyond the \$175 million ear-

marked by the Bush administra-

silos of its lCBMs to house single-warhead

nian territory.

overall fixed levels.

single warheads

• Each side has the right to reassign up to

JAIL: Prison for Rent (Continued from page 1)

has no need for the Appleton site. Some people in Appleton grumble that the state is waiting for the town's effort to fail so it can take over its prison.

The prison is a gamble but one that many said had to be taken. Appleton is fading fast. In these parts, the farmers grow

mostly corn, soybeans and sugar beets. But people say the area's largest export is its young. Those left are desperate to stop the losses. So Appleton embraced the prison. The 472-bed facility, which already has staff in place, needs at least 200 inmates to open, and officials are anxious for it to do so. Otherwise, Appleton Prison Corp., created by the town to run the project, faces the prospect of laying off the staff of 85 on Jan. 31 and wounding the faith and confidence

built up since the project began. Bondholders were recently notified that a principal payment of \$85,000 due in February would not be paid and that an interest payment of \$1.4 million might also be missed. The prison's largest bondholder, IDS Financial Services Inc. of Minneapolis, has asked the cor-poration to research selling or leas-

ing it to the state. Town officials say a contract for inmates will be signed any day now, and they even talk of expanding the prison to 1,000 beds. But prison employees cannot go any-where here without being peppered with questions about when the in-

mates are going to arrive. When the prison got its state operating license in November, people bought the employees drinks and slapped their backs. Now some are saying, "I told you

The anticipation is driving everyone crazy," said a prison offi-cial, David C. Harris. "But once the

inmates get here, we'll have to beat people off with sticks because they'll all be out here wanting to see The man behind the prison is the city coordinator, Robert Thompson, who has lost weight and many

nights of sleep worrying about the lack of coovicted felons in his town. Mr. Thompson said Appleton had-long searched for other development projects. Like other small towns, it chased smokestack industries, offering them free lights, tax breaks, cheap labor. But a factory would come only to leave a couple of years later, After trying to lure as many as

100 different businesses to town in recent years, Mr. Thompson started reading about privately managed prisons starting up across the country, primarily in Southern and Western states.

He took his idea for a for-profit prison to the chamber of commerce

.

Treaty Provisions: Deep Cutbacks by 2003

MOSCOW - Following are the main points of the START-2 treaty signed on Sunday, as made public by the Russian Foreign Ministry. The treaty will be put into effect in two stages up to 2003, with interim ceilings to be reached in the first seven years after the treaty enters into force.

 By Jan. 1, 2003, the total oumber of strategic nuclear warheads held by each side is to have been reduced to 3,000 to 3,500

(Continued from page I)

his end. If he signs it, it will mean

that the sense of rationality has deserted him."

Most political analysts say they believe the Supreme Soviet will

eventually endorse the treaty, de-

spite the vociferous opposition of

conservatives who control about a

third of the seats in the parliament.

At a Kremlin press conference, Mr.

Yeltsin predicted that a "healthy

majority" of deputies would sup-

port the treaty, which he depicted

as the diplomatic event of the cen-

"Of course some deputies are against the treaty, Mr. Yeltsin said.
"But they are against anything positive that is taking place in Russia."

The conservatives are outraged

that Russia is giving up its entire arsenal of heavy, land-based SS-18 missiles, each of which is equipped

with 10 warheads capable of hitting targets in the United States. The

United States, by contrast, will be allowed to keep the core of its ou-

clear submarine force and its Tri-

dent-2 missiles, which also are

equipped with multiple warheads.

Independent Russian analysts

15,000 of the two sides' current combined arsenals of 21,000 warheads.

• Land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles, or ICBMs, with multiple warheads are to be eliminated.

United States."

or economically as a result of giv-ing up its SS-18s. The treaty allows

Russia to keep 90 SS-18 silos to

house the less powerful SS-25 mis-

sile, provided the silos are partly

filled in with concrete, Also, Rus-

sian inspectors will for the first

time also be allowed to inspect the

bomb bays of the top-secret U.S. B-

2 Stealth bomber to ensure that

In an attempt to head off criti-

warhead limits are respected.

also have expressed concern about cism that Russia would be faced

the need for Russia to restructure with a huge bill for dismantling the

type of aircraft involved

· Each side is to cut the number of war-

heads on submarine-launched ballistic mis-siles to a level of 1,700 to 1,750 units. Limits are to be imposed on the number of warheads with which heavy bombers on each side can be equipped, varying from 750

to 1,250 units of any type.

• Heavy bombers will be subject to a "real

its strategic forces along the Ameriwarheads, Mr. Yeltsin said that the can model, with priority being giv-en to sea-based missiles, where Washington has traditionally encost of maintaining, servicing, and operating the present nuclear force would be even greater. He added that Moscow and Washington had joyed superiority.
The United States has a tangi-

agreed to share new technologies

ble superiority in anti-submarine for disarming ouclear weapons. warfare," said Vladimir Belous, a For Mr. Yeltsin, the military Russian strategic analyst, in a redrawbacks of the treaty are outcent article for the independent weighed by its political advantages. Moscow oewspaper Nezavisimaya He hopes that the START-2 part will provide the framework for a Gazeta. "That is why the shifting of the center of gravity of the Russian "partnership" with the United States and encourage the Clinton strategie weapons from land to sea is an unjustified concession to the administration to provide financial support for Russia's economic pro-Several last-minute concessions gram. The treaty should also conto Moscow appeared designed to tribute to his own image as a interreassure centrist legislators that Russia would oot suffer militarily

national peacemaker. The biggest obstacle to ratifica-

Angolans Attack Rebel Stronghold Lusa quoted ANGOP as saying

city of Lubango, the Angolan news agency ANGOP said. The Portuguese oews agency tured.

LISBON — More than 100 peo-ple were killed Sunday in a battle trolled Lubango, the capital of between Angolan government Huila Province and a rebel strongforces and rebels in the southern hold, and that UNITA's military commander in the region, Brigadier Padrinho Pilartes, had been cap-

and the city council, which gave the

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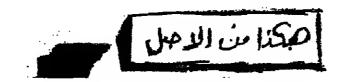
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Mourners and an imam sprinting for cover after snipers suddenly opened fire during the funeral of a family member in Sarajevo.

Bosnia Foes Differ on Peace Progress

GENEVA - Leaders of Bosnia's warring Muslims and Serbs met to talk peace on Sunday and disagreed afterward on whether they had made progress toward ending their conflict.

A spokesman for the mediators, Lord Owen and Cyrus R. Vance, who led the three hours of discussion, said the meeting itself was a

breakthrough.
But President Alija Izetbegovic of Bosnia offered a different view. "No progress," a grim-looking Mr. lzetbegovic said as he left the conference room in the Palais des Natinns in Geneva.

Radovan Karadzic, political leader of the rebel Serbs who control 70 percent of Bosnia, disagreed, telling reporters "a lot of

progress" was made, We talked as if there were no war." he said.

It was the first time that Mr. Izetbegovic had met face to face with his arch-enemy Mr. Karadzic since the start of the conflict, which has left more than 17,000 dead and driven I million from their homes. Mr. Izetbegovic previously refused to meet with Mr. Karadzic, accus-

attended by all three parties to the conflict, to try to agree on how to

halt the nine-month-old conflict. The Muslim-led government of Bosnia raised objections on Sunday to the peace plan proposed by Lord Owen, the European Community mediator, and Mr. Vance, who was appointed by the United Nations. The Bosnian delegation said the plan would enshrine ethnic division

The government said in a statement on the plan that it "does not accept the constitutional institutionalization of the ethnic division

of the republic and lead in more

of Bosnia-Herzegovina." It declared, "This approach lies at the foundation of the aggression and ethnic cleansing and will not stop, but only generate, war."

The talks, due to last until Tuesday and resume a week later, are widely regarded as offering a final chance of averting international in-

"All the signs are that fighting will be extremely ferocious in the

The meeting tonk place on the second day of the talks in Geneva, ence on Sunday.

Mr. Owen said at a news conferhlamed for sabotaging the Geneva

Under the mediators' plan, Bosnia would be divided into 10 autonomous provinces with about half the country formally assigned to

the country's powerful Serbs. The mediators avoided using ethnic divisions as the sole basis for the proposed provinces, but each province would have a dominant ethnic group. The plan would require the Serbs to give up some of the territory they have won.

The Bosnian government and the Serbs both submitted their own versions of the Vance-Owen map. redrawing provincial borders to give them a greater advantage. The government wants Bosnia to remain a united republic without ethnic divisions and with strong powers for central authorities. The Serbs have been pressing for their own separate ethnic state.

The government delegation also rejected a proposal III make the Bosnian capital, Sarajevo, an 'open city" under the joint control of Muslims, Serbs and Croats.

But Mr. Izetbegovic bas been careful not to reject the Vance and Owen plan outright and risk being

"It's a basis for negotiation but it needs many, many corrections," be said of the plan on Sunday.

Mr. Karadzic, striking a more positive note, said the plan was not perfect but not to be refused." Diplomats say that Bosnian Muslims, immersed in a political wrangle with their Croat allies at home, have least to gain from a political settlement when intervention to thwart the Serbs could be

only weeks away. Lord Owen and Mr. Vance are also overseeing parallel talks between Serbian, Croatian and Muslim military leaders in negotiate a durable cease-fire and the demilitarization of Sarajevo.

(Reuters, AP)

PARIS: Eye-to-Eye on the Balkans

(Continued from page 1)

years. With polls forecasting a large victory for his opponents, Mr. Mit-terrand's role at the helm of French foreign policy becomes critical to his overall domestic position.

From a high point in intimacy during the Gulf War, cooperation between Washington and Paris has deteriorated steadily for nearly two years. France bas resisted U.S. pol-icies on a new rule for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and on the still-unresolved General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

Without publicly giving way to Washington, the Paris government which has been unable to rally a solid European front in support of French views — has sought some U.S. acknowledgment of France's special role.

Mr. Bush also offered public reassurances on the major worry for French officials: the risk that Serbian regular forces will attack UN ground troops in reprisal for military action to enforce the Security Council's ban on Hights, Lightly armed French and British troops but no U.S. soldiers - are involved m peacekeeping and bumanitarian operations in Bosnia.

Referring to allied forces on the ground, Mr. Bush pledged that the United States "would not precipitously do anything unilaterally that would put those troops in danger."

Mr. Minerrand said that be was

comfortable with the U.S. approach outlined to him by Mr. Bush, indicating that the actual planning was at odds with media descriptions of it. This was apparently a reference to reports that U.S. planners wanted to spurn calibrated escalation in favor of a first strike at Serbia's military potential that included some major initial

targets in Serbia. Mr. Mitterrand said that the decisive moment for negotiations finally seemed to have arrived, now that Bosnian factions had decided to extend their talks in Geneva.

But both men stressed the need to see Security Council resolutions respected in Bosnia and in neigh boring Macedonia, and Mr. Bush said that only a little diplomatic work needed to be done in order for a new vote authorizing the use of force, which he said could come

Colombia Police Seize **Marxist Guerrilla Chief**

BOGOTA -- Colombian authorities have captured Humberto Javier Callejas Ruiz, second in command of the Marxist Popular Liberation Army, an army spokesman said.

The spokesman said Mr. Calleias was responsible for coordinating bostage takings of industrialists

Weekend

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A Quiet Little Lunch — Dead Center in Sarajevo

By John F. Burns New York Times Service SARAJEVO. Bosnia-Herzegovina Of all the places to be in Sarajevo as 1993 begins, one of the best and worst was the junction of Marshal Tito and Djure Djakovic streets, at almost dead center of this

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ing fast.

The junction is unprotected from the area across the Miljacka River to the south, where Serbian snipers hark 300 yards away in the upper floors of what used to be an appliance store. A double stack of bullet-punctured shipping containers athwart the intersection's south side offers only partial protection. Any-body crossing is advised to note the scribbled cardboard sign that says "Pazi

snapper" ("Watch out, sniper").
For Fuad and Nermina Corovic, whose apartment overlooks the intersection, making sure nobody was killed on the way to a New Year's lunch they were organiz-

ing was a starting point. Beyond that, there were all the problems of ghetto life: finding food in a city where a small sack of potatoes, enough for one family for perhaps three days, costs about \$75; providing heat without electricity when the outside temperature lingers around zero Fahrenheit (minus 18 centigrade); ensuring at least some light, as

dusk settles, to eat and talk by.

The lunch invitation came with directions to enter the building through the back door of a bookshop, now a shellblasted wreck, with a front entrance onto Marshal Tito Street at a point protected

from the snipers. Otherwise, there was no

mention of complexities. The only hint came from the thanks that Nermina Corovic, who is a physician specializing in rehabilitation of war wounded, gave for a stranger's gift, a candle. "Wonderful, wonderful," she said.

Inside the Corovics' apartment, it was possible, for a few hours, to forget the

'I will never accept that a whole people, or even 50 percent of a people, can be inherently evil, and I don't believe that most Serbs are.

A Bosnian Muslim

deprivations of the siege. The improvised lunch of pizza and cheese pasta, with a vintage red wine from the Bosnian city of Mostar, was delicious, a tribute to wizardry with United Nations relief supplies and ingredients like tomato sauce that the Corovics saved for months. There was even Turkish coffee and plum brandy, and small cakes that Dr. Corovic had baked

atop a wood fire. Heat came from the wood-burning stove installed in a back bedroom by Fuad Corovic, who was chief executive of one of Bosnia's largest trading companies until

war broke out here in April. Wood, at about \$20 a sack, equivalent to three months of a physician's salary in the collapsed Bosnian currency, was a gift from Ademir Kenovic, Dr. Corovic's brother, who was one of Yugoslavia's best-known young film directors in the years before the

Except for two visitors, all at the lunch called themselves Yugoslavs before the war. More than citizenship, this was an idea: All peoples of South Slavic origin — Serbs, Muslims, Croats and others could belong together, and mix unselfconsciously, in the same nation.

Now, in a war that gave the world the term "ethnic cleansing." the Serbian nationalist practice of attacking Muslim and Croatian communities across Bosnia and driving survivors out as refugees, families like the Corovics and the Kenovics speak of themselves as they hardly ever did, as Muslims. Over lunch, there was laughter at the hosts' unfamiliarity with matters devout Muslims might be expected to know, such as the date of Ramadan, the Muslim calendar's boly month.

"I'm sorry, we're not very good Mus-lims, from that point of view." Dr. Corovic said. "There are more Bibles in this house than Korans."

More than anything, what seemed to transfix those gathered around the fire was the motivation of the Serbian nationalists, who are believed to have left more than 130,000 Muslims dead or missing and more than a million others homeless. Mehmed Kenovic, 68. Dr. Corovic's widowed father, who works with the war

crimes commission impaneled by the Bosnian government, said he believed that most Serbs were decent people who in normal times would have nothing to do with the throat-cutting, gang-rapes and executions that the Serbian nationalists, as well as some Muslim and Croatian fight-

ers, have been accused of. "I will never accept that a whole people, or even 50 percent of a people, can be inherently evil, and I don't believe that most Serbs are," Mr. Kenovic said. "I believe, I bave to believe, that what happened here began with a small group of evil men, who spread this epidemic of hatred to others who were otherwise perfectly moral people."

Mr. Corovic, 51, saw matters differently, Like many Muslims, be recalled that many of his friends and fellow workers before the war were Serbs, some of whom left Saraievo early in the conflict to join the nationalists, others of whom remained behind, working or fighting for the Bosni-

"When I think of those who went to the other side," he said, "I am deeply hurt, because it seems to me they were looking at me through two different prisms."

Through one, they saw me as a friend, as a competent businessman, as somebody to have a coffee or a brandy with," be said. Through the other, and without ever giving me any hint of it, they saw me as a fuslim, as a living symbol of the 500-year Turkish occupation of Serbia, and thus as an enemy. It is this that really hurts me."

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Herald Eribune.

To Stop Proliferation

sharply reducing their nuclear arsenals, another urgent danger is emerging - the proliferation of nuclear and high-tech arms to renegade states that might have little compunction about using them. How do states like fraq and Iran arm themselves with material and equipment that could be used to make weapons? With help, it turns out, from the United States and its allies. Lax controls allow Western companies to ship dangerous technologies that have eivilian uses but can be converted to military purposes as well. Iraq, for instance, built centrifuges for enriching uranium with welding and milling machinery from Germany, lubricants from the United States and carbon fiber from Japan.

President-elect Bill Clinton can prevent such trade only if be reorients the way the United States and others exercise control over dual-use exports. That means focusing on a sbort list of potentially dangerous technologies, monitoring their intended uses and barring their misuse.

President George Bush expedited controls over dual-use exports by simplifying procedures and beefing up licensing staffs. But be also put too high a priority on promoting trade, symbolized by a new name for the State Department's Office of Munitions Control: the Center for Defense Trade. Mr. Clinton needs to make clear that U.S. manufacturers are entitled to expeditious decisions, not necessarily favorable ones.

Mr. Clinton sent a mixed message on proliferation during his campaign. His party's platform had a firm pledge to curb proliferation, but his eager endorsements of aircraft sales to Taiwan and Saudi Arabia

Even as the United States and Russia are undercut it. He could start by strongly re-

affirming his party's pledge. Then he could rein in the agencies that sbare responsibility to curb the arms trade but do not share an unalloyed interest in doing so. The Commerce Department wants to expand trade, not regulate it. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission seeks to promote nuclear power, not just prevent proliferation. The Defense Department wants to keep arms from falling into the wrong hands - but not at the expense of having defense contractors go broke. And the State Department's interest in cultivating good relations with other countries can interfere with denying them exports. Mr. Clinton might end the confusion by giving authority over arms exports to a dedicated undersecretary of state or a revitalized

Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. Internationally, a Nuclear Suppliers Group of 26 countries tries to control materials and equipment used to make nuclear arms, and other groups do the same for chemical arms and missile-making exports. All this controlling might better be done under one roof, perhaps a new coordinating committee like the one that curbed hightech trade with Communist states during the Cold War. The new body could target technologies rather than states, and could subject those technologies to sporadie inspection as a condition of sale -as is now

done with nuclear fuel for power plants. Without carefully targeted controls and a firm presidential commitment to make them work. America will remain menaced hy proliferation and a new generation of nuclear threats.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Slow Forward in Europe

As the new year began, Western Europe passed its self-imposed deadline to complete its common market. This drive to nbolish the remaining border barriers has been highly successful and is transforming the basic rules by which European business operates. The results will be visible in much greater efficiency, greater competition and, over time, greater pressure on the 12 member countries to work more closely together.

The Europeans have not fully achieved their original goal of making it as easy for people, goods and money to move among the 12 countries as it is to move between, say, Maryland and Virginia. But they are not far from that, It is not only that the endless delays at border ebeckpoints will end for truckers. It has become easier for corporations, and now for banks, to operate across national boundaries. There are few limits on the Briton who goes shopping in France or vice versa, which means that prices are soon going to be less dissimilar.

The European Community is now the United States' largest single market for its exports, and anything that supports economic growth there, as the Community certainly does, brings direct benefits to America. But both Americans and Europeans are going to have trouble with an increasingly important defect in the European Community as it now stands.

The 12 countries have never made up their minds as to whether they are building a real political union or, instead, only loose confederation of separate sovereign nations. The next stage of the Community's development was to have been the political and economie union embodied in the Maastricht treaty and symbolized by a common currency. But the treaty is now embroiled in complicated second thoughts by some of the members, and it will be, at best, delayed. Nor does it really answer the questions about who is ultimately in charge, because it establishes no executive other than the 12 governments' presidents

and prime ministers. Now that real weight and power have been invested in the European Community, this failure of governance has serious consequences. For example, there is the recent deal on farm subsidies that the United States negotiated with the Community. As soon as the agreement was reached, France renounced it and is now vehemently fight-ing it. Does the Community speak for France? Evidently not — although it thought that it did. The Community is now bumping up against fundamental political decisions that it is going to have to settle before it can proceed further with European ideals of union and a common currency.

-THE WASHINGTON POST.

Refocus Republicans

smart or lucky one can purge itself of tired ideas, outdated alliances and candidates who do not quite have it.

It happened to the Democrats during the '80s. Walter Mondale, an otherwise serviceable candidate, showed with his crushing loss in 1984 that the Democrats could no longer depend on their old blend of labor, minorities and the big-city machines. Ton many of their voters had moved to the suburbs and become less dependent on the programs and patronage they needed in less prosperous times. In 1988, the shopworn ideology and charm-less manner of Michael Dukakis marked

the last gasp of the old Democrats. Now it is the Republicans' turn to figure out how they blew the White House hegemony that could have been built on Ronald Reagan's foundations. It may be tempting to blame George Bush, who slid remarkahly from invincibility to ineptitude within a year, and let it go at that. And in fact, the party could revive itself for one or two elections by finding a sparkling candidete. But the party need only study its exit polls to see that it faces more fundamental problems.

The Bush campaign lost the swing voters that Mr. Reagan made into behavioral or card-carrying Republicans. In 1980 and 1984, he brought in the young. Mr. Bush

Political parties learn from defeat. A lost them with stand-pat job policies, dealing a serious long-term blow to his party. Women, including independents and some Republicans, drifted away as well, fearing that President Bush and Vice President Dan Quayle really did not think that women (except those related to them) should have the right to choose abortion. Where did these swing voters live? In the suburbs. where Mr. Clinton found his winning edge

in what used to be Reagan country. Hard conservatives and the religious right now say that the Republicans can rehuld hy intensifying the policies and rhetoric that drove those marginal voters to Mr. Clinton. By that prescription, the militant right promises to play for Republicans the role that labor played for the Democrats in the last decade - the tail that can wag the dog to death.

A changing electorate will set further requirements for a Republican refitting. In an increasingly diverse society, the party of Lincoln will sooner or later have to abandon its flirtation with racism that began in 1964 when Barry Goldwater opposed the Civil Rights Act. Playing the race card has linked the Nixon, Reagan and Bush campaigns. To retrieve power and honor, the party will have to admit Lincoln's "better angels" back into its councils.

-THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Hail to the Freedom Lobby

Freedom House, celebrating the start of its second half-century, was founded in 1942 by Wendell Wilkie, Eleanor Roosevelt, Fiorello La Guardia, Herbert Agar and others in a coalition determined to talk the United States out of its isolationism. Every year, the New York City-based foundation publishes a political survey rating every state on the globe as "free," "partly free" or "not free." The direction over the last generation has been unmistakable: from 44 free in 1972 to 57 in 1983 to 99 in 1992. Another seven may enter the top group soon. The inexorability

of the overall movement, however, does not mean that each step forward is irreversible. The threat to freedom takes the form of manifold threats within separate nationstates around the world. To meet these threats, says R. Bruce McColm, head of Freedom House, President-elect Bill Clinton must "foster a new engagement with ... the human rights community, which traditionally acts as a pressure group to limit or condition assistance to human rights violators."
The venerable lobby deserves praise for, once again, nudging Washington gently but firmly in the right direction.

Los Angeles Times.

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The '90s Leaders Need Bigger Thinking

N EW HAVEN, Connecticut — As we move toward the 2fst century there is a compelling need for politicians and nations alike to turn from day-10-day issues, however pressing and

tragic, to our global condition.

The immediate crises — among them, turnoil in foreign exchange markets, ethnic unrest, trade tensions and refugees — bave to be set within a larger context. They must be understood as local manifestations of the way societies are respond-ing to broad transnational forces for change.

Unless we grasp the larger picture, we have no chance of preparing for the problems ahead and will most likely be limited to reactive, damagecontrol measures in the event of crisis. How do we distinguish the important from the

ephemeral? It might help to consider an earlier time in this century when hopes of a new world order were being overshadowed by economic fears, ethnie jealousies and political paralysis. In a remarkable article in October 1930 (after the Wall Street crash but before Japan's invasion of Manchuria and the Nazi seizure of power),

The Economist, in London, somberly surveyed global problems and concluded: "The supreme difficulty of our generation . . . is that our achievements on the economic plane of life have outstripped our progress on the political plane to the extent that our economics and our politics are

perpetually falling out of gear with one another.

"On the economic plane, the world has been organized into a single all-embracing unit of activity. On the political plane, it has not only remained partitioned into 60 or 70 sovereign national states, but the national units themselves have been growing smaller and more numerous and the national consciousness more acute. The tension between these two antithetical tendencies has been producing a series of joits and jars and smashes in the social life of humanity."

This is not to imply that another Hitler is lurking around the corner, but to suggest that those "antithetical tendencies" are as much, or even more, in evidence today.

With the colonial empires gone, the Soviet Union disintegrated and Yugoslavia torn apart. almost three times as many states exist as in the 1930s. All confront the task of reconciling technological change and economic integration with traditional political structures, national consciousness, socioeconomic needs and habitual ways of doing things.

As the forces for modernization and integration press against social groups clinging to older ways (French farmers and Chinese bureaucrats, for example), and in some places are countered hy the forces of disintegration (in, say, Slovakia and Sudan), it becomes clear that we are witness

ing a global process, not random incidents.

The task of reconciling economic and political structures will be complicated by trends that were scarcely evident three generations ago but now threaten to worsen social tensions. In place of the fascist threats of the 1930s are numerous volatile regimes in Asia and Africa, some striving to obtain weapons of mass destruction.

There is also the growing demographic imbalance between rich and poor societies: 95 percent of the projected doubling of the world's total population between now and the middle of the next century will take place in developing lands. This has profound implications for the environment, migration patterns, political and social

By Paul Kennedy

stability and prospects of sharing dwindling supplies of water and woodlands.

The 1990s unfold with vast numbers of ambitious and desperate peasants moving from their strife-torn, overpopulated homelands toward the prosperous societies of Europe and North America. At the same time, new technologies - completely antomated assembly plants, biotech farming and lood processing, 24-hour-a-day futures trading - make traditional jobs redundant, even in developed economies, while further erod. ing the economic sovereignty of countries.

In sum, we again face a "series of jobs and jars and smashes in the social life of humanity," with

Certainly, addressing internal needs is critically important. A more productive, vibrant and confident America would be in a better position to contribute to solving global challenges. But more than ever before - much more than in the 1930s - what happens in the world outside affects America's prospects. Over the past half-century the United States has become much

Unlike Franklin D. Roosevelt, Bill Clinton probably cannot afford the luxury of devoting his first few years in office to domestic renewal. Thus, true leadership by the president, Congress and their equivalents elsewhere would have three linked characteristics. The first is a willing-

ness to study and try to understand the truly global nature of the challenges we face. The second is an ability to articulate why it is



important to pay attention to external trends

every likelihood that such shocks will continue. Don't U.S. politicians have enough to do simply dealing with domestic problems, from downsizing the military to reviving the inner cities? Isn't grappling with the more than I million people who stream across the Rio Grande each year a task enough, without Bill Clinton being required to respond to demographic trends in Africa and Asia?

more integrated economically, strategically and politically in global affairs.

and, where necessary, to allocate resources to deal with pressing needs abroad.

And the third — the most important — is a commitment, with America's allies and the ap-

propriate international agencies, to ameliorate and contain global trends that threaten stability and to support measures that encourage sus-What might the top four issues be?

The first is to encourage a reduction in the population explosion, which causes mass poverty and feeds social turbulence from Algeria to India. Tens of millions of married women in the Third World, already weakened by bearing three or four children, are desperate to gain access to benign contraceptives such as Norplant.
Why does the U.S. government lump sensible

population-control measures with forced steriliza-tion and abortion, and thus deny funds to assist efforts to reduce the demographic explosion? Improving the condition of women in developing countries, especially their access to education, is vital. This will take time, so why not start now?

Second, intelligent proposals are needed to head off the growing gap between rich and poor nations, not just on humanitarian grounds but also for orgent pragmatic reasons. It is inconceivable that Americans and Europeans — 10 per-cent of the earth's population — will be able to exist as islands of prosperity in a sea of poverty and social strife.

A North-South "grand bargain" - that includes environmental pacts, increases in overseas aid, reduction of fuel use, lower greenhouse emis-sions and open access to Third World exports is a fundamental requirement.

Third, there is need to address a more immediate military danger: the proliferation of sophisticated weapons, some capable of long- or medium-range delivery of nuclear warheads,

into volatile regions.

What will be increasingly different about fumre politics as compared with the era in which The Economist warned of "jolts" and "smashes" is that poorer countries will come into possession of weapons of mass destruction. Do the West want to wait until say, the range of North African missiles extends to Paris and Frankfurt - or should it wake up now and join a serious

campaign against proliferation, encompassing sales by its own arms industry? America needs politicians who will keep re-minding the public of the significant developments in world affairs instead of appealing to short-term interests ("no new taxes") and pan-

dering to anti-foreign and protectionist forces.

There must be better ways of responding to globalization than restricting food and textile imports from Third World countries - moves that only worsen their problems and send more illegal migrants streaming to Western shores.

If the Clinton-Gore team can effectively respond to the new global agenda - understanding explaining and carrying out intelligent poli-cies to meet new changes — it will have demonstrated true leadership. But that is a big "if."

The writer, professor of history at Yale University. Is author of the forthcoming book "Preparing For the Twenty-First Century." He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

One Source of the New World Disorder Is Tehran

By Charles Krauthammer

with Somalin and the Balkans, has ers of Hamas and other Palestinian

WASHINGTON — The conventional view of the post-Cold War world is that it is just a mess, a New World Disorder that mocks our pretensions to organize or even make spairing view, the collapse of communism has left in its wake mere chaos - individual nationalisms exploding

on their own historical time fuses in no discernible pattern. In some parts of the world, however, the unrest is not quite so random. It has a logic, an order, indeed an orchestrator. Ask the Bahrainis, for example, about disorder in the Islamic world and they will tell you, from the perspective of their little archipel-ago atop the Gulf, that most of it has

an address. The address is Tehran. Iran is on the move and makes no effort to hide its ambitions. Last year Iran expelled the United Arab Emirates from three strategic, jointly held islands in the Gulf shipping lanes. When the Gulf Arabs protested, Iran responded with blunt warnings and bellicose threats. The threats are backed by a massive Iranian armament program, both conventional

and nuclear. But these are just the overt moves. More serious is the war of subversion that Iran is waging throughout the moderate Arab world.

Sudan. The West, preoccupied

WASHINGTON — About last

year's dreary set of prognos-tications: Hence, loathed Melan-

choly! Next year is another day.

I. Most unexpected good news will be (a) Charles and Diana recon-

cile; (b) "right to intervene" to stop

anarchy or genocide becomes inter-

national law; (e) ostentatiously in-formal President Bill becomes known as William Jefferson Clinton, deliv-

ers suitably short inaugural address.

2. Replacements for retiring Jus-tices Harry Blackman, Byron White

and John Paul Stevens will be (a) Pat Wald, Mario Cuomo and Steven

Breyer; (b) Laurence Tribe, George

Mitchell and Arthur Liman; (c)

Amanda Kearse, Judith Kaye and

Tom Foley; (d) Richard Posner, Brooksley Born and Floyd Abrams.

3. Big foreign policy headache for Clinton will be (a) Balkan war in-

volves Greece and Turkey; (b) India

supplies Syria with mass-destruc-

tion weaponry; (c) Khmer Rouge wars on UN troops in Cambodia;

(d) Saddam moves to crush Kurd-

ish autonomy; (e) democracy over-

whelmed in Venezuela and Brazil.

4. W. Jefferson Clinton's thorni-

est domestic problem will be (a) tension with Hillary on policy

grounds; (b) loss of voice under

stress; (c) weight approaching presidential record of William Howard

Taft; (d) tardy reporting to Congress of intelligence findings.

5. Clinton's Good Deed will be

recognized as (a) health care reform;

(b) economic resurgence; (c) abor-

tion rights hill; (d) surprising accep-tance of homosexuals in military.

barely taken note of the remarkable Islamic extremists. In early October, fact that Iran has become the pre- Iran agreed to provide funding and country in Africa. Sudan's radical Is-

lamic regime is not just waging a genocidal war in the south against Christians and animists, it has also, as part of the larger Islamic push, made itself a training ground and base for Islamic terrorists trying to overthrow Egypt's pro-Weslern regime to the north. Egypt. For months now Islamic terrorists have been going around

randomly shooting foreign tourists in an attempt to kill the major foreign currency earner for a desperately poor country. They are succeeding. The tourist trade, which brings Egypt about \$3 billion, is recling.

Lebanon. Hezbollah, Iran's Lebanese subsidiary, remains the only independent militia in the country. Iran

is virulently opposed to any attempt to bring about a rapprochement between Israel and the moderate Arabs. Accordingly, two months ago, just as the latest round of Middle East peace talks were getting under way, Hezbollah launched rocket attacks into Israel. Gaza. In an even more obvious attempt to disrupt Arab-Israeli peace

talks, Iran welcomed to Tehran lead-

If at First You Goof, Try, Try Again

By William Safire

6. Unexpected attention-grabber

on late-night talk shows will be (a)

backlash to invasion of privacy by computers; (b) revulsion against

unnecessary government secrecy;
(c) uproar against new perks and
ethical breaches by Clintonites.
7. Republicans will be (a) shellshocked at Jeff Clinton's economic

conservatism; (b) energized by Clin-

ton social-policy intrusions; (c) co-

alescing behind a shadow govern-

ment empower play by Jack Kemp and Bill Bennett; (d) taken over by Doublepat (Robertson and Buchan-

an); (e) waiting for the outcome of Pete Wilson's '94 California race.

8. The two-party system will be hit by (a) Ross Perot's 20 percent

who revile Mr. Clinton for failing to

do the deficit and "draft" Mr. Perot

to run again; (b) some other well-

beeled candidate, perhaps merely a

multimillionaire, who runs as an

unabashed liberal with Jesse Jack-

son's support; (c) a fourth party of

will be (a) "Martyr's Day," by Mi-chael Kelly; (b) "The Good

Fight," by Gary Hart; (c) "Gang-land," by Howard Blum; (d) "Le-

nin's Tomb," by David Remnick.

will be (a) "The Night Manager," by John le Carre; (b) "Creatures of

Habit," by Julie Baumgold; (c) dou-ble-virgin entry: "The Virgin Sui-cide," by Jeffry Eugenides, and "Vir-gins of Paradise," by Barbara Wood.

First novel seized for movies

Nonfiction surprise best-seller

the Christian far right.

bas since engaged in a terrorist cam-paign that killed five Israelis — most spectacularly, abducting and hrutally murdering a policeman near his home within Israel proper (that is, not in the occupied territories). This was a way to make the point in blood, that Hamas, like Iran, is not just against Israeli occupation hat

against Israel's existence. North Africa. Iran is also supporting Islamic fundamentalists trying to bring down moderate regimes in Algeria and Tunisia. Algeria's is expected to fall within the year.

Iranian and Sudanese officials say that none of this is their doing, that these fundamentalist movements spring from the poverty and desperation of the masses. Exactly what the Soviets used to say about Communist revolutions. And they did indeed have indigenous roots. They also, as we are now learning from the newly open Soviet archives, received money, arms and direction from Moscow. Their dependence on Moscow is nowhere more evident than in the alacrity with which these revolutionaries decided to stop fighting and

11. New tax of the year will be (a)

surtax on millionaires; (b) gasoline tax or oil import fee; (c) value-added

tax; (d) top rate raised to 40 percent.

followed by quadruple dip; (b) booms, with growth over 4 percent

and Dow above 4,000; (e) recovers

sluggishly despite budget stimulus and deficit increase; (d) sees unem-ployment drop but inflation and

13. Iraqgate independent coun-

sel, appointed under new law

passed in March, targets Bush cabi-

net members with grand jury testi-mony of (a) Alan Rauls of Agricul-ture; (b) Robert Kimmitt of State;

(e) Larry Urgenson of Justice; (d)

14. The most creative Clinton

diplomatic appointment will be (a) Soi Linowitz to the Middle East;

(b) Strobe Talbott to Moscow; (c)

Henry Grunwald to Bonn; (d) Win-

ston Lord to Beijing; (e) Felix Ro-hatyn to Warsaw; (f) Paul Volcker

15. Media story of the year is (a)

the creation of Radio Free Asia as a

force for human rights; (b) Time Warner sells Time's magazines to an

investment consortium; (e) the USA

Today-ization of The Boston Globe

by purchaser Gannett: (d) Ted

urner outbids Disney for NBC.

h, **d**, **h**, **d**, **d**, **b**.

casy choices.

My picks: b, d, a, a, a, a, e, h, b,

The new president will learn

what readers of this column have

known for 19 years: There are no

The New York Times.

Dennis Kloske of Commerce.

interest rates soar.

12. Economy (a) suffers triple dip

accommodate their enemies as soon as they lost their Moscow sponsors, (See, for example, Nicaragua, El Salvador and Angola.)

These Islamic movements, too, the collapse of Arab socialism, pan-Arahism and the other ideological chimeras of the post-colonial era. They do thrive on poverty. But, like their Communist antecedents, their inspiration and support, sometimes their orders, come from the motherland of revolution. Iran is the center of the world's

new Comintern. It is similarly messianic and ideological, rothless and disciplined, implacably hostile to Western liberalism (although for different reasons) and thus exempt from its conventional morality. Hence, for example, that common thread: terrorism. The ultimate aim is a united Islamie from to confront Western "arrogance." The immediate aim is to destroy pro-Western regimes, to scize the Gulf and its weak oil-rich sheikhdoms, and to eradicate that singular affront to Islam: Israel.

The threat is just beginning. Those who doubt its nastiness should consider that at the heart of this Comintern are the same people who this winter upped the reward for the murder of Salman Rushdie, the same people whose intolerance toward non-Muslims extends from the savage persecution of the Baha'i of Iran to the genocide of Christians in Sudan. As with Soviet communism, this

new messianic creed must be contained. That means aid - material and political - to those fighting to contain Iran and its emanations. It means, at the least, halting the reckless traffic with Iran in dual-use (civilian and military) high technology.

The new threat is as evil as the old

evil empire. Fortunately, it is still in a primitive state. We must keep it primitive. One big victory—say, the fall of Egypt—and the threat will be obvious to more than just Bahrainis.

Washington Post Writers Group.

History Is Made of **Surprises**

By Leslie H. Gelb

TEW YORK — A year ago, al-1 most everyone was proclaiming democracy's triumph and heralding West European unity and a major free trade agreement. At year's end, prospects for all three have plummeted. In early 1992, hardly anyone gave a thought to Bosnia or Somalia. Within months, they were called sites of genocide and ignited dramatic debates about using force for bumani-tarian ends. In January 1992, few Americans recognized the Arkansas governor's name. Ten months later. Bill Clinton was elected president.

Events sometimes confound us because of honest miscalculation or wishful thinking. Judgments counter judgments, and hope clouds history. Such all too human ways explain our failure to look hard enough at obvious historical hur-dies. Democracy has rarely fared well against nationalism, nor European unity or world trade against narrow national interests.

But almost yearly since World War l, profound surprises have knocked us ont of comfortable orbits. They come as bolts from the blue beyond human capacity to predict. They sur-prise us in whole (the events themselves) or in crucial part (the precise when, where and bow). Unknown places like Bosnia and Somalia explode before our eyes and become symbols for far-reaching new actions and policies. Obscure human comets like Bill Clinton burst out of nowhere

to reshape our lives. Surprise should no longer surprise us. Yet it does. And it sets us into a panic. We hlame our leaders and lose confidence in them. We spin around in a frenzy. We search for new tidy packages of answers, arrogantly and foolishly making intellectual order out of natural chaos, only to make the next surprise all the more unsettling.

Especially since World War 1. our lives have been dominated by one form of surprise or another. It was clear that the Great War would lead to revolution in Russia and turmoil in postwar Germany, but no one could have predicted Lenin or Hitler. By 1941 it seemed clear that Japan would attack the United States, but not where or when.

UTAL MARKE

Basa Margin

Later, almost totally out of the blue, we witnessed the Korean War; Fidel Castro's emergence as a fullfledged and malevolent Communist; the overthrow of the shah and the eruption of fran into a virulent lslamic state; Iran taking Americans hostage; the Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan; the rise of Mikhail Gorbachev; the dismantling of the Soviet empire and state, and the unification of Germany. And now So-

malia and Bosnia. None of this is to say that reasoned policy and planning are beyond our capacities. Certain leaders have shown the skill to see inevitable

trends and plan ahead. ler's successes in Europe and Japan's in Asia, General of the Army George Marshall summoned Major General John Hilldring, the army's chief planner, to his office. He gave him the seemingly absurd task of preparing military governments for Germany and Japan after allied conquest and occupation. The great wartime general saw clearly that allied resources and technology ensured eventual victory over the Axis.

In 1947, as secretary of state, George Marshall once again looked facts in the eye and saw a fundamentally weak and vulnerable Western Europe. To cure it, he proposed a massive U.S. aid program on the condition that the Europeans work together to make the plan viable.

In the 1960s, most experts feared that as many as 20 states would possess nuclear weapons in a decade. The United States took the lead in a concerted effort to head this off and by and large has done so. We can now just as clearly foresee

the need for a concerted and focused effort to help seed democracy in the states of the ex-Soviet Union. We also know that the United Nations has to be beefed up to deal with future Bosnias and Somalias. Where the horizon is clear, planning can make n real difference.

But we must also give surprise its due. Tolstoy warned in "War and Peace" against politicians, commentators and prattlers who accuse each other of things "for which no one could in fact have been responsible." History is a messy affnir. We cannot plan for the surprises that dominate its landscape. But we can expect surprises — and empathize with those who must pretend to ride these tidal waves.

The New York Times

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1893: Contact With Mars LONDON - A series of lectures on

astronomy is being given at the Royal Institution. The fourth was delivered yesterday [Jan. 3] by Sir Robert Ball. To signal intelligibly to Mars, at a distance of 35,000,000 miles, was, he declared, absolutely impossible. If flag signalling were attempted, the flag used would have to be as large as Ireland. How such a flag could be waved in a manner to attract the people of Mars, he dared not suggest. He also showed how the glacial period in Great Britain was probably due to the action of Jupiter and Venus in pulling the earth out of its proper orbit.

1918: America's Tasks

NEW YORK - M. André Tardieu, French High Commissioner to the United States, who arrived here yesterday [Jan. 2], has made important statements to the press. He said that huge as has been the work accomplished by America since she entered the war, a far greater risk lies before her for the next few months: that another Verdun is to be expected on the French front this winter; that however long the war actually lasts the next six months will decide the issue: and, finally, that only by depriving herself seriously can America accomplish the tremendous effort necessary to supply the need of the Allies.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN

1943: Heavy Air Raids

NORTH AFRICA - | From our New York edition: | Allied air forces destroyed twenty-eight enemy planes yesterday [Jan. 2] and damaged thirty-four more in a burst of nerial activity described as the greatest yet in North Africa. Nineteen of the Axis planes were destroyed in a single encounter which involved Flying Fortresses being escorted by P-38 fighters on a raid on Tunis and the Tunis harbor at La Goulette. Not a single Fortress was lost anywhere in the day's operations.

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30-607 69-607 99-607 1,5101 1,5060 1,5015 1,5262 1,5329 1,5390 1,4475 1,4755 1,4755 1A675 1A725 LA23 Jancos: HeG Bonk (Amsterdam); Indosues Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Halland (Allan): Agence France Presse (Parls); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royel Bank of Conada (Allan): Agence France Presse (Parls); Bank of AP. L'Espenie): HAF ISOR), Other data from Reuters and AP.

THE TRIB INDEX

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed

compiled by Bloomberg Business News.

Week ending December 31, daily closings. Jan. 1992 = 100.

Capital Goods

Raw Materials

Miscellaneous

The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in: Tokyo, New York,

London, and Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark,

Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Netherlands, New

the case of Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of

the 20 too issues in terms of market capitalization. In the remaining 17

Asia/Pacific 1

North America

Consumer Goods 92.73 94.04 -1.39

91.43 92.60 -1.26

92.38 93.07 -0.74

94.85 94.23 +0.66

of 230 internationally investable stocks from 20 countries,

95 World Index

Industrial Sectors/Weekend close

countries, the ten top stocks are tracked.

CAPITAL MARKETS

Eurodollar Bond Issuers

Expect a Happy New Year

By Colin Brinsden

possible in 1993, Analysts expect a buoyant start to the new year for Eurodollar issuance; as America shows signs of a true economic rebound and hopes rise for an easing of inonetary policy.

We are generally positive on the dollar," one syndicate manager

Dollar redemptions are also higher, with \$123.65 billion worth

In all, 514 Eurodollar bonds were issued in 1992, amounting to

\$103.19 billion after 401 for \$78.73 billion in 1991.
One feature was the revival of floating-rate notes. A total of 186

FRNs, worth \$28 billion, were issued in dollars, compared with 43

Fewer Eurobond issues were launched in 1992, but their value

overtook that of 1991. A U.S. dollar equivalent of \$275.16 billion of

Eurobonds was issued in 1992, compared with \$247.37 billion in

A tight-interest-rate policy to fend off rising inflation in Germany was one of the factors leading to acute strains within the

European Community's exchange-rate mechanism since the au-

tumn. But against a backdrop of turnoil in the ERM, the Deutsche

A total \$33.11 billion of mark paper was issued, compared with

\$17.69 billion in 1991, and although the number of issues was little changed at 141 versus 143, the total included several jumbo issues

One disappointment of 1992 was the European currency unit

sector, which virtually shut up shop after Denmark rejected the Maastricht treaty. Issuance in Ecu amounted to \$21.71 billion, in 84

issues, compared with \$30.58 billion, and 90 issues in 1991.

French franc issues increased to 107 from 84. But analysts said

they expected a slow start to 1993 due to the likelihood of a renewed

A closely fought British election and later a collapse in the pound

Canadian dollar offerings fell to 89 from 165, partly due to

currency weakness and uncertainties ahead of the constitution

However, both those sectors are seen giving borrowing opportu-

CURRENCY RATES

caused Eurosterling issues to drop to 99 from 128.

nities next year, syndicate managers said.

mark became a safe haven for issuing. This status is likely to be

America's economy

is bouncing back and

hopes are rising for a

German policy ease.

said. "But we are going into a period of falling interest rates and I

think you'll find most markets open for business."

due to mature this year after \$75.51 billion in 1992, according

to data supplied by Euromoney

as the main currency of Euro-bond issuance in 1992. Its mar-

ket share increased to 37.5 per-

cent from 31.8 percent in 1991,

moving back towards 1990's lev-

worth, \$3.87 billion, in 1991.

1991, Euromoney data showed.

maintained at the start of 1993.

by European sovereign borrowers.

speculative attack on the franc.

referendum in October.

Cross Rates

el of near 40 percent.

The dollar maintained its lead

ONDON -A traumatic year for European bond markets

allowed the U.S. dollar sector to claw back some of its

share of 1992 Eurobond issues, and made further gains

Energy 91.92 92.64 -0.78

Utilities 86.32 87.88 -1.75

Finance 82.85 85.58 -3.19

Services 101.71 103.17 -1.42













International Herald Tribune, Monday, January 4, 1993

Trib Index Drops Some Big Names

By Martin Baker

PARIS - Monday is the first day of trading for the reconstituted International Herald Tribune World Stock lodex, after a lackluster

year for the large, internationally investable stocks that make up the gauge.

Down 8.91 percent over 1992, the Trib Index of 230 shares with the highest market capitalization on the world's 20 most important stock markets, has uodergone 25 changes. New index members include Microsoft Corp., the U.S. software company, the Dutch entertainment company Polygram NV, and Tokai Bank Ltd. of Japan. Compsnies pushed out of the Trib lodex include General Motors Corp., Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd., and Allied-Lyons PLC, the

British food and beverages company. The changes have been made on the basis of market capitalization. The number of shares available to international investors is multiplied by the year-end price, providing the top companies in each market, as calculated by Bloomberg Business News. The top 10 shares io total market value in 17 countries are then included in the index. In the three most important markets, New York, Tokyo

and London, 20 shares each are represented. The revision of the Trib Index also addresses the importance, or weighing, accorded to each stock market. The principal factors gov-erning each market's weighting are the value of its shares in local currency and the value of the local currency against the dollar — which is the base currency for all the indexes.

A poor share performance may therefore be outstripped if the market's prices are calculated in a currency that bas risen against the dollar. Conversely, a good share performance will be diminished if the local currency falls. An example of the latter case was the fall in the British pound, which lost more than 13 percent against the dollar in the European Monetary System's exchange-rate mechanism crisis last September. As a result, the London stock market's weighting in the index has fallen to 12 percent from 14 percent when the index was first published during the summer. The U.S. weighting has also fallen. to 31 percent from 33 percent, while Japan has held at about 21 percent.

By regions, North America will now account for 33 percent of the overall Trib index, down from 35 percent, Europe has fallen to 39 percent from 40 percent and the Asia/Pacific component has advanced to 28 percent from 25 percent.

The Trib fadex can be broken down into eight industrial indexes, comprising utilities, energy, finance, capital goods, raw materials, consumer goods, services and miscellaneous. The most volatile sector in 1992 was financial. Nine stocks left the index, and 16 new financial stocks entered. The raw materials and energy indexes each gained three new stocks, while losing one.

The geographical changes are distributed fairly evenly. In the Pacific region, which consists of five countries and 60 companies, there were seven changes. Among the signifi-cant moves, Hong Kong Land Co. ousted the trading company Wharf (Holdings) Ltd., while Chuhu Electric Power Co. lost its position in the Japanese index, along with Mitsubishi Heavy. The companies were replaced by Tokai Bank and Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan. The Trib Asia/Pacific index was the worst performing regional index over last year, falling 15.51 percent. Japan was the worst performing single country, falling 20.11

Io Europe, where the Trib Europe index recorded a fall of 8.27 percent over the year, there were 14 changes. The Netherlands, which recorded a gain of 8.19 percent, ac-cording in the Trib Netherland index, was the most active country with three changes. Aside from Polygram, two Amsterdam-traded equiand bond investment funds, Robeco and Rorento, entered the top 10 Dutch shares. Philips Electronics NV, Akzo NV and

Wolters Kluwer were squeezed out. London, Europe's most important stock market, recorded a gain of 11.24 percent, according in the Trib U.K. index. In addition to Allied-Lyons, the index lost the food retailer Tesco PLC. Two bank stocks - Lloyds Bank and National Westminster - gained

admission to the index. "1992 was like two years, one of nine months and the other of three months," said Tooy Broccardo, chief of European research at Nomura Research Institute in London. "We were very bearish on the U.K. market until September, when the U.K. removed itself from the ERM. We've been bullish since

See INDEX, Page 9

China to Widen Stock Trade but Cut Issues

BELJING - China will expand its stock market experiment this year by encouraging every province to bst top companies, but will try to cool the overheated market by cutting the overall amount of stock issued, the Chinese media reported over the weekend.

The central government has listed the securities market as one of the most important vehicles to drive an overhaul of the country's economy," the China Daily said Sunday. The new policy represents a ma-jor expansion of Beijing's trial run

kets, throwing open the door to participation by both companies and individual investors in China's inland regions. Stock fever has been one of the most obvious results of the market-

with Western-style securities mar-

style economic reforms the Communist Party has put into effect. The Xinhua news agency quoted

an authoritative source as saying the

sion for each province to select one Shenzhen soared to highs of 1,400 or two companies for listing on the Shanghai and Shenzhen markets.

"The move is tantamount to an official go-ahead to public issuance of stocks in areas other than Hainan, Fnjian and Guangdong, the only three provinces allowed to is-

late on Saturday,

Beijing has set a target of about 5 billion yuan (\$880 million) for oew stock floats in 1993, much lower than the 13 billion yuan issued on the Shanghai and Shenzhen mar-kets in 1992. Xinhua said. Last' year's issued value was way above

the 4 billion yuan target.
The two markets, which have officially been in operation for about two years, experienced wide price swings in 1992 as uncertain investors bid up prices and then dumped stock. Analysis say the scramble to list new shares temporarily flooded

the market with paper."

points and 700 points, respectively, in early July. They hit lows of 380 points and 170 points in mid-August before recovering to 780 points and 240 points by the end of

the year.
The plan to issue 5 billion yuan sue stocks to the general public of stocks in 1993 is practical and thus far," Xinhua said in a report reasonable," Xinhua said. "The listing of stocks from other parts of China would facilitate easier flow of funds from among different areas while making the capital structure of

the stock market more balanced." The decision to allow national participation in stock markets reflects concern in Beijing that booming coastal areas may be leaving more isolated interior regions behind in the race for development.

Companies across the country have issued stock, but in most cases they have been able to sell the certificates only to their own employees. Shanghai and Shenzhen list mostly local companies and draw To bring more people inm stock trading. China established three national securities companies in October. One of the three, Guotai Securi-

tles, is planning to set up a national network of at least 16 branches to expand business inland as well as along the coast, according to officials. "Only by forming a widespread network of branches can we play a key role," Guotai's vice-chairman, Yan Guangzhi, told the China Daily.

During the past year, the oumber of listed shares in Shanghai and Shenzhen increased to 70 from fewer than 20 in 1991. Of the listed stocks, 18 are "B" shares, targeted at overseas investors. The total value of stocks on the

two exchanges is more than 100 billion yuan, and the transaction volume for 1992 is estimated at 100 billion yuan, nearly 30 times 1991's figure, Xinhua said.

Return This Year To Currency Grid stituted in anything like its old ship between the European curren-

cies and the dollar and the yen."

no firm proposals to offer.

He said such a link could be done

Mr. Major said Britain's mem-

bership in the exchange-rate mech-

anism, which the government en-

tered in 1990 after years of heated

domestic debate, had achieved one

of its goals, that of reducing infla-

tion. He added that there was no

reason why inflation, which is run-

ning at a five-year low of 3.0 per-

On the outlook for recovery this

year, Mr. Major said, "I think it

will be genule. I don't imagine we

will bound into a speedy recovery,

and that's a good thing because we

don't want to create problems two years on. I think there will be larger

He said forecasts were for

growth of around I percent this year and added, "I think it will accelerate after 1993." He declined

to give a forecast for unemploy-

ment but said he believed johless figures would fall more quickly this

time than in the recession of the

early 1980s because British husi-

nesses had cut jobs earlier in the cycle. (AP, Bloomberg, Reuters)

cent, should oot stay low.

growth in 1994."

informally but added that he had

Major Rules Out

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches LONDON - Britain will not return to the European exchangerate mechanism this year because the government believes the system is still flawed, Prime Minister John Major said Sunday. Mr. Major also called for greater

cooperation among Europe, the United States and Japan in avoid a repeat of the currency crises that plagued Europe in 1992. In an interview on BBC television, Mr. Major said one of the

main problems with the exchangerate mechanism is the "disequilibrium" between interest and exchange rates in Europe and those in the United States and Japan, which be contended had led Europe to become relatively uncompetitive.

As a result, he suggested that the exchange-rate mechanism be expanded to include links to the dolar and the yen. The prime minister also reiterated

the government's forecast for a slow

recovery this year, with growth of about I percent, followed by accelcrating growth in 1994. Britain, along with Italy, was driven out of the European Community's exchange-rate mechanism in September as speculative selling pressure hit weaker members of the grid amid turmoil over ratification

of the Maastricht treaty oo closes European union. Since then, the pound has fallen 19 percent against the dollar and nearly 12 percent against the Deut-sche mark, closing out 1992 at

\$1.5140 and 2.4542 DM. Mr. Major said the "idea of having a managed currency, stability of exchange rates, is very attractive

for business and commerce."

But he said there was oo prospect of Britain rejoining the ex-change-rate mechanism this year, or as long as the system failed to address the "fault lines" that had forced the pound out.

He said a British return to the mechanism was "certainly not imminent." Pressed on what that meant, he added: "Imminent is certainly not this year. Beyond that

one can't make judgments." Talking about possible re-entry, Mr. Major said: "Now we may need to look — if we go back into

said Jeffrey Sprague, an analyst at Paine Webber Inc.

But there was much to be done to

get the Philips division in shape.

After spending much of the first three years blending the two corpo-

rate cultures. Whirlpool has put a

high priority on cutting costs and

streamlining its European division.

It has closed 12 of 28 European

warehouses, with up to a dozen more to follow, and has moved to

better use the remaining space as

well as to simply ship directly to

The division's operating profit

American operation's 8 percent.

David R. Whitwam, Whirlpool's

chairman and chief executive, has a

goal of raising profit margins

analyst, sees plenty of room for

See APPLIANCE, Page 9

Mr. Sprague, the Paine Webber

worldwide in 10 percent.

Purchasers Give Mixed U.K. View

Bloomberg Business News

LONDON - Britain's purchasing managers reported declining activity among manufacturers for the sixth straight month in December and painted a mixed picture of the economic outlook, according to a survey released Suoday.

The purchasing managers' index, a weighted average of indexes oo oew orders, output and employment, fell to 49.2 percent in December from percent in November, th Chartered Institute of Purchasing and Supply said. A reading below 50 shows manufacturers are contracting rath-

er than expanding. One of the report's key findings was that raw material prices remained high, reflecting the devaluation of the pound in September. The input prices index stood at 68.0 in December, down from 69.8 in November but far above the

45.2 reading in September. New orders and output showed moderate expansion because of small rises in export orders and seasonal factors.

alone on exports is, to date, modest," the institute said. The new orders index rose to 54.1 percent in December from 52.4 percent in November. The output index dipped in 52.8 percent from 53.4 percent, but that level still sig-

"The impact of devaluation

naled growing production.
Other good news came from inventories, which fell in December, leading in hopes of higher manufacturing output in coming months.

Can 2 Americans Clean Up in European Kitchens?

By Barry Rehfeld New York Times Service NEW YORK - No Norman Rockwell kitchen scene would seem complete without gleaming hirlpool and Maytag lined up

like soldiers on review. But that is the problem: Ameri-can kitchens are full, and there is scant potential for significant growth in the appliance market. So, like other mature American indus-

tries, appliance makers have placed their bets on overseas markets. Taking the greatest risks are the last of America's big independent appliance manufacturers: Whirl-

costly European operations four takeover bid for it. years ago this month.

Maytag's failure, so far, where
So far, their results have been Whitipool has fared so well underappliances bearing cames like startingly different.

Whirlpool and Maytag lined up

Whirlpool has enjoyed consider-

ny now picks up about 20 percent of its profit from that market, and, record of \$202 million.

lines the importance of making the right acquisition and then cutting able success in Europe. The compa- costs, increasing efficiency and making smart changes in marketing. Whiripool, the world's largest

thanks partly to that, has a shot at appliance maker with sales of carning more in 1992 than its 1986 about 57 billion, and Maytag, with sales of about \$3 billion, were at-By contrast, Maytag's European tracted to Europe by its consideroperations have reported losses able potential for growth.

Since Maying bought them, and the United States, where dismal performance has contribut- four manufacturers have almost all

bor, Michigan, and Maytag Corp., Siemens, Europe's No. 2 appliance in Newton, Iowa. Each acquired maker, may eventually make a costly European operations four takeover bid for it.

And the former Soviet bloc in Central and Eastern Europe is emerging as a market for goods such as modern washers, dryers, refrigerators, ranges and dishwashers.

Whirlpool bought 53 percent of Philips Electronics NV's appliance business in January 1989 and acquired the rest two years later in a deal totaling nearly \$1 billion. The Philips appliance operation is

the third-largest among 100 manufacturers in Europe, and if, as is widely expected, the industry goes through a bruising shakeout now that the European Community has

formed a single market, the market leaders are expected to gain.

margin, at roughly 4 percent in 1992, still does not approach the

ed in a five-year slide in the compa- the market, Europe is wide open. "You'll have a lot of smaller companies falling by the wayside," oy's earnings. Maytag's difficulões Also, the average European owns have led to speculation that Bosch- fewer appliances than an American.

pool Corp., based in Benton Har-

London Notebook Canary Wharf Sees a New Bank Line

Soon, said a spokesman for London's Ca-nary Wharf office development, "We will be shouting from the roof tops." Under oormal circumstances that would mean good news is forthcoming. But in the case of the £1.4 billion (\$2.1 billion) Canary Wharf project, where the roofs cap buildings with an 86

percent vacancy rate, things aren't so simple in fact, the good news that the project's administrators at Ernst & Young hopefully will soon herald is that six of the bank's 11 hapless bankers have agreed to spend yet more money in the hope of recouping some of what they have already lent. Specifically, the six are said to be nearing the completion of arduous negotiations with the government whereby the banks will contribute £400 mil-

hon toward the £1.8 billion cost of extending the London Underground to the project.
Once Canary Wharf's period of painful isolation from the rest of the London mass transportation grid has ended, the banks reckon they will have a far more attractive property to flog. Unfortunately, even in the most optimistic scenario the new line is expected to take 52 months to complete. In the meantime, prospective tenants can find offices in the City of London financial district

at half the price of five years ago.

American Express and Chemical Bank already have abandoned plans to move to Canary Wharf. Other tenants such as the investment banks Morgan Stanley and Bear Steams have made the move and find themselves paying rent not only on their new offices but on some of their old ones as well, because Canary Wharf's developers are in oo position to take over those old leases as they had originally agreed.

Geoff Marsh, managing director at Ap-

the City of 20 percent. Losing the Financial Edge A severe case of maturity has hit one of conducted by Price Waterhouse revealed that the industry's basic products are all looking a little long in the tooth. The flow of innovative new products, the sort that reward their inventors with fat profits, has slowed to a

trickle. What is worse is that even if clever financiers could conjure up new ideas, Andrew Stott, a partner at Price Waterhouse Capital Markets Group, doubts there would be much demand for them. "The level of innovation has gone as far as many users of these products would consider useful," he said. Barring a demonstrably large cost savings, corporate treasurers would be content to let the bankers' wondrous new products languish on their

The survey identified the biggest threat to the industry's profitability as being one of simple overcapacity. "The brave," Mr. Stott said, "will consider an exit strategy." Others are expected to scale down their ambitions. concentrating on a few profitable market niches rather than offering complete soup to

The performance of London's immense stock of investment banks has lagged far behind Wall Street's record-breaking performance of the last two years. Although some London bankers have bucked the trend and reaped sizable profits even in the last two depressed years, the majority "expect to find it more difficult to make money," Mr. Stott said In contrast to Wall Street, which has a huge domestic market to service, Britain's is small. Although more and more attention in London is devoted to offering services to the former East Bloc countries, the profit mar-

One of the greatest contractions has come

in mergers and acquisitions. The magazine

Acquisitions Monthly last week totaled the

value of the publicly announced bids of 1992

and arrived at the paltry ligure of £7.5 billion.

That was down 25 percent from the disastrous performance of 1991, and by more than

86 percent from the record year of 1989.

gins remain slim there.

M&A-related fees earned by bankers, accountants and lawyers have similarly tumbled, in £110 million in 1992 from £145 million in 1991 and £800 million in 1989.

Abstemious Britain The British, who already rank as Europe's most abstemious people, are falling ever fur-ther into virtue. Verdict Research Ltd. calculates that in real terms Britain's spending on alcoholic beverages declined slightly last

Prospects for the manufacturers and pur-

veyors of wine, beer and spirits, in the words Verdict's chairman, Richard Hyman, look "not particularly exciting." He blames a sobeing combination of increased health consciousness and "a feeling that we are less As it stands, each Briton annually consumes the equivalent of 7 liters (7.4 quarts) of 100 percent pure alcohol. That figure pales in

comparison to the likes of France, where

consumption stands at 12.6 liters per head,

and to Eastern Germany, where it reaches the dizzying height of 13.7 liters. Part of the explanation for the relative moderation of the British may be price. Britain's so-called sin taxes on alcoholic beverages are among the highest in the European

Community. The advent of the single market, which allows Britons to nip across the Channel and load up on cheaper wine and beer in France. may yet produce a spike in alcoholie consumption, but Mr. Hyman insists that stories of Britons filling up rented trucks with cases of the stuff in French bypermarkets is exaggerated. The idea of people filling up their garages and garden sheds with wine and beer is a little far-fetched," he said. "People who statistics show are reluctant in spend money on even essential items are unlikely to tie up their savings by buying six-month supplies of

Erik Ipsen

BusinessWeek

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Andrea: 3 1,497 Greek druc.
Andrea: 3 1,497 Horse, forist Indien runder Indien I Cerrency Per S
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S. Kor. won 784.40
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The bath 12 8540.00
UAE dichoma 2.672
Venez, bath. 79.40 plied Property Research, said Canary Wharf's problems merely reflect "the whole London malaise," including vacancy rates in Forward Rates Britain's hottest growth industries of the

5.F. Yen C5 Peneto 1209 1/582 1/01 1565 2279 6267 2/10 29/07 1/105 129/0 1/77 1/73

MUTUAL FUNDS (Continued)

ilrong Funds
Advig 10.01 NL
ComSin 15.07 NL
Discov 14.01 NL
GovSc 10.79 NL
Inco 9.40 NL
Inco 9.40 NL
Inil 9.77 NL
Invs1 18.49 NL
MunBd 10.00 NL
Copoly 24.70 NL
ST Bd 999 NL
ST Bd 999 NL
ST Bd 999 NL
ST Bd 10.02 NL
Total 20.17 NL
ium Espie:
EGGT 10.39 10.82
GovSec 10.02 10.44
Inifi 10.16 10.58
MANAMERIC GGS:

USGV1 277 277
NE Funds:
Adjuls 7.46 7.49
Balon p 12.12 12.49
Galon p 12.20 12.40
Hilling p 12.40 12.50
House p 12.40 12.50
Refiel p p 12.40 12.50
Refiel p p 12.40 12.50
Refiel p 7.54 7.50
TRAK Funds:
Initra 8.11
Hilling 2.45
Hilling 2.

Sentry 15.15 NL Sequolo unavall SSeasGyr 10.11 10.11 Shawmut Funds: Fad Inc 10.05 10.26 Shawron Funds A

heorson Funds: Advsr p 26.65 28.20 INNY 8.21 8.31 PrinRt 10.76 NL PrinTip 7.85 NL brinC 7.21 NL

muni 8.37 8.37 ISIreet Resh: Exc 205.98 205.98 Gth 111.13 111,13

Rates Seen Stable, Borrowing to Rise

NEW YORK - After a year in which U.S. Treasury bond yields swung sharply but ended just where they started, many analysts are predicting rates will be broadly stable in early 1993.

That outlook is backed up by expectations that the economic recovery will continue at a modest pace, analysts said. The prospect of

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

steady, low interest rates, in turn, is expected to lead to a heavy wave of borrowings by corporations and governments, they added. "The corporate market is gearing

up for what promises to be a very busy January," said Sieve Clark, senior corporate bond analyst for First Boston. "We have a stable rate environ-

ment and the amount of corporate debt on the registration shelf is at record levels." he said. Borrowers such as Ford Motor Co., the World Bank, Eli Lilly & Co., Ontario Hydro and Hydro Quebec will tap the

Last week, prices of U.S. Treasury notes and bonds eased slightly

(Continued from page 1)

doubt it. Money supply growth re-

mains high, inflation will get a boost with the New Year increase

in the value added tax and wage

negotiations have yet to settle on

levels decined noninflationary by

"I see no reason for the Bundes-

bank to change its stance yet," said

Paul Chertkow, London-based

economist at UBS Phillips & Drew.

balling slowdown in the German

economy, Mr. Chertkow does ex-

pect substantial German rate re-

ductions by the end of the first

quarter. Until then, he believes, the

Bank of France, supported by the

Bundesbank, will succeed in de-

first week in January," he said,

whether the tandem can repeat its

success of last autumn in repelling

But market doubts that France

Perhaps, some analysts suggest.

a resurgent dollar will alleviate ten-

sions on European cross rates.

can bold out that long feed specula-tion that France will have to find

We will know by the end of the

But given the evidence of a snow-

the central bank.

fending the franc.

some other solution.

speculators.

in a holiday-shortened span. The Treasury's bellwether 7th percent bond due 2022 eased 15/32 on the week, to close at 102 22/32 Thurs-

day. The yield rose to 7.39 percent from 7.36 percent. That was virtually unchanged from the 7.40 percent yield on the prevailing long bond at the end of 1991. But the bond was anything but unchanged during the year. The yield jumped to a closing high of 8.10 percent in late April, then tumbled to a low of 7.23 percent in

early September. The decline in bonds last week came as traders reacted to news depicting a strengthening U.S. economy. Sales of existing homes jumped 5.8 percent in November the Conference Board's consumer confidence index gained 12.7 per-

cent, 10 78.3, in December. Market participants will focus on the December employment data due to be released Friday.

"That number won't do a whole lot, because it is a modest increase and fits in with what people think generally - the economy is moving forward slowly." said Carol Stone, economist at Nomura Securities.

FRANC: New Year Fireworks in Store for Currency

Mr. Chertkow agrees the dollar could be brushing 1.67 DM, but

toward the end of the first quarter,

not soon enough to relieve the pres-

The French have consistently ar-

gued that their economic funda-

mentals — a very low inflation rate,

the best growth rate in Europe and

a comfortable trade surplus — do

not justify devaluing the franc

But from the market's perspec-

tive, France's ability to cope with

the high interest rates that come

with the fixed-band currency grid

looks increasingly suspect as legis-

lative elections approach in March.

November rate of 10.5 percent, up

from 10.3 percent in September,

and the other economic data are all

downbeat. Company profits have

been hit by the loss of competitivity

in Europe following the large de-valuations of sterling, the lira, the

"Reports at the company level

suggest a plunge in investment

spending since September," J.P.

Morgan said in a survey. It adds

that the recent drop in exports

"suggest that trade is now subtract-

peseta and the escudo.

Simon Crane, a London-based ing from growth." Morgan esti-

trading adviser to banks, sees a mates that total output in the

potential for the dollar to tise to fourth quarter fell by 0.3 percent around 1.67 DM, up from its year-end closing of just over 1.62 DM.

The potential for the dollar to tise to fourth quarter fell by 0.3 percent.

Real French interest rates — what's left after subtracting for in-

Unemployment is rising with the

sure on the franc.

against the mark.

The Week Ahead: World Economic Calendar, Jan. 4-8

Asia

nJen. 4 Sydney Westpac Bank to re-lease its annual report for the year ended Sept 30, for which the bank has already reported a 1 56 billion dollar loss. Sydney Reserve Bank of Australia to re-

lease commodily price index for December. Forecast. Small decline in December and prices to pick up gradually in 1993.

-Jan. 5 Hong Kong Retail sales figures for Octobor. Outlook: Strong growth. Canberra Australian balance of pay-ments for November. Forecast. Defect to Narrow ip A51 7 billion

Sam. 6 Hong Kong Indial public offer
of shares by electrical components trader

Leading Spirit (Holdings) closes. Out-took Likely to be oversubscribed. n Jao. 7 Tokyo Occamber vehicla sales in Japan Forecast: Down or flat. In November domestic vehicle sales tell 12.3 percent from a year cartler. a-Jan. B Canberra Australian housing approvals for November. Forecast: Ap-

provals to rise 1.1 percent. Europe

all packed during the week Frankfurt German November industrial production. Forecast: Down 0.5 percent Piler a 2.2 percent decline in October.

Frankfurt. German November current account. Forecast: Deficit of 1.0 billion DM, after 1.2 billion DM deficit in October. Berne Swiss December facient consum-er price index Forecast, Unchanged in month and up 3 6 percent in year, after a 1.0 percent monthly rise and a 3.3 percent annual rise in November.

Copenhagen Danish November unem-ployment rate. Forecast: 11.4 percent, up

flation - are among the highest in

Europe: 6.1 percent on long-term rates compared with 3.6 percent in

This is a politically intolerable

situation," observes Jonathan Wil-

mot at Credit Suisse First Boston in

France to float the franc and even temporarily abandon the European

monetary system, and the small likelihood that German rates will

fall far enough soon to relieve the

squeeze on France, Mr. Wilmot

says that France should widen the

band in which the franc is allowed

to trade and slash interest rates by

move 2.25 percent above or below

its central rate. By temporarily wid-

ening this to 10 percent, Mr. Wil-

mot says, France could remain in

the system but gain the elbow room

to cut rates significantly below

franc would not drop dramatically

and within months would be stron-

ger than it is currently, due to the emerging recession in Germany.

"A 10 percent band is the ideal way forward," he said. "It's a com-

promise that would allow for lower

interest rates and long-term would

be enormously strengthening to the

whole idea of fixed exchange rates."

Mr. Wilmot is convinced that the

The franc currently is allowed to

3 percentage points.

those in Germany.

Given the unwillingness of

Germany

lon after EB6 million rise in November.

•Jan. Brussels First meeting of Euro-

cy. Meeting continues through Wednes

approve capital taising.

•Jan. 6 Ameterdam ABN-AMRO

e-lan. 7 Frankfurt Regulai Bundèsbank cruncil meeting. Outlippk. No change in key interest rates expected. Frankfart West German December un-employment. Forecast Up 35,000, Piter a 29,000 rise in November. Frankfurt East German November un-employment Forecast: Up 4,000, after a

11,000 decline in October. London British new car sales, Outlook. November saw 4 6-2 percent year-on-year rise in sales and a lurther positive rise is expected, with some expecting an annual rise as high as 30 percent

•Jan. 8 Frankfurt Wage bargaining en German government and OETV



nated in yen in the Japanese market.

October was 9.15 percent.

United States Dec. 31 Dec. 24 Chige

396.64 435,71

2,846.50 2,185.20

16,925.

Stock Indexes

DJ UIII.

FT 30

Nikkel 225

Hong Kong

New York Plans Yen Bonds

NEW YORK — New York City is working out the details of a proposal to sell between \$100 million and \$150 million of bonds denomi-

Such a sale to foreigners in a foreign currency would be a first for the city and a sign of the growing innovation in the municipal market as

states and local governments seek to lower their costs of borrowing.

If the saving to the city appears adequate, the sale will come as part of the city's next regular financing in February or March.

The bonds, which would be taxable, could be attractive to Japanes

investors. The 10-year government bond in Japan now has a yield of 4.5

percent. The interest rate on 15-year taxable bonds the city sold in

United States

Oiscouni rate

Call money 3-month into

Germany

Lombord

Bonk bose rote Call money

71/76

Dec. 31 Dec. 24 Chige

London p.m. flx.5 332.96 333.25 -0.11 %

na. 74

Prime rate Federal funds rate

Last Week's Markets

223.84 -- 1.26 % 1.439.94 + 0.64 %

401.42 — 1.19 % 439.37 — 0.92 %

512.75 -- 1.03 %

241.23 -0.42%

2.827.50 + 0.67 % 2.165.60 + 0.91 %

17,649. -4,10 %

505.00 - %

1,545.05 1,574.95 + 1,19 %

551239 544201 + 1.29 %

World Index From Morgan Stanley Copital Infl.

ficial reserves Forecast Down £500 mil- Landon British November housing starts. October saw an 11 7 percent ree in housing construction

The Americas pay by the state of the state o e-Jan. 4 Washington Commerce De-partment reports November construction partment reports November construction spending. Forecast: A 0.5 percent state

Ottawa Canadian composite leading x1

eJan, 5 Ottawa Shorz-term economic expectations survey for December.

Ottawa The Bank Pl Canada sets its discount rate following weekly auction of Treasury bills
Detroit 13 S and import aut

hold press previews for the North American International Auto Snow in Detroit, which opens for nine days starting Jan. 9 Press conferences include Ford Motor Co's Lincoth-Mercury Division, General Motors Corp's Chevrolet and Buick Onvi-sions, BMW, Saab, Mercedes-Benz, Jaguar and Volkswagen. Outlook. Carmakers expected to forecast 1993 sales. Detroit U.S. automakers report car and truch sales for the Dec. 21-31 penod, clos-

mestically made cars are expected to total about 6.3 million for 1992, up from 6.07 nviliph in 1991 U.S truck sales probably increased to about 4.6 million, from 4.16 million in 1991. •Jan. 6 Washington Commerce Department reports November housing completions. Prekminary forecast: 34

percent increase.

Detroit Further press previews by U.S. and import automakers, including General Motors Corp's Pontac, Oldsmooth

on plans announced Dec. 19 to stop car ction and form sales alliance with Honda Motor Co. ngs expected Paramount Commu

oJan. 7 Washington Labor Department reports with weekly state unem-playment compansation incurance claims. Preliminary forecast: An increase pt 6,000 ip 338,000 claims. Washington Commerce Department re-ports November wholesale trade. Prelim-

nary forecast 0 1 percent increase.

Detroit General Motors Corp 's Saturn
and American Honda Motor Co. hold press previews. Various cities Major U.S. retailers report

ember sales. Outlook: Johnson Redbook Service is projecting sales to show an increase of 10.4 percent from Decem-Boston Wang LabPistories Inc. is

scheduled for a bankruptcy hearing Washington Labor Dependent reports December unemployment and nonfarm payroll employment. Preliminary lorecast: 70,000 increase in nortarm payroll jobs and a decline to 7.3 percent in the unexployment and a second second. the unemployment rate.

Washington Federal Reserve Board re-ports November consumer credit. Pralimi-nary lorecast: An increase of \$730 million. Ottawa Lahor force survey, December. Detroit General Motors Corp. Cherman John Smith Jr., Ford Motor Co. Charman Harold A. Posing and Chrysler Corp. Charman Robert J. Eston to jointly ad-dress the Economic Club of Detroit. Outlook: Auto cherts expected to join races to strengthen their position on trade as President-elect Climon takes office. Witsington, Delaware Continental Arthus benkruptoy opurt hearing. Topic: U.S. District Court Judge Helen S. Batick will conduct a hearing on the serline's financial insclosure statement.

Earnings expected Advanced Micro De-vices, Kaulman & Broad Home Corp. Euromarts

Eurobond Yields		
D	ec. 30	Dec. 23
U.S. S. 8 YES & OVER	7.22	7.32
U.S. S. 5 to 7 yrs	5.62	8.64
U.S. S. less than 5 yrs	5.41	5.11
Poends sterling, less than 5 yrs	6.11	2.19
French francs, less than 5 yes	8,91	9.26
Ital, tire, less than 5 yrs	13.54	13.41
Danish krong, less floor 5 yrs	11.83	1191
ECU. Byrs & over	8.79	233
ECU. 5 to 7 yrs	LE3	9,04
Can. S. less thon 5 yrs	8.17	5.44
Aus. S. less thap 5 yrs	7.82	2.15
N 2.5 less than 5 yrs	7.26	8.39
Yen, 5 to 7 yrs	5.04	5.07
Man lass than 5 ams	3.00	474

Weekly	Sales	3		Dec. 30
Primary Mar	ket			
	Cert	el	Egro	clear
	5	Non\$	5	Mons
Straights	n.o.	na,	173.00	221,30
Convert.	_	_	-	85.60
FRNS	_	_	156.90	249.90
ECP	_	_	5,107,80	1,625,80
Total	_	_	5.A57.70	2,292,60
Secondary M	orkel			
	Ced	넌	Éero	clear
	5	Mons	,	Mons
Stroights	n.a.	n.a.	5.166.00	10,749,50
Convert,	_	_	545.60	862,60
FRNs	-	_	2,987,30	1,924,10
ECP	_	_	2,374.60	4,769.00
Tehn	_	_	14,075.50	16,305.20
Source: Eur	roclear, Ci	edel.		

Libor Rates Dec. 31 1-month 3 5/16 1219 184 3 15/16

At a Glance

			SmBrShD 1811 NL	t
Eurobond Yields	3		50Gen 18.45 19.38	ı
			SoundSh 16.24 NL	
	Dec. 30	Dec. 23	SAM SC 11.40 NL	
U.S. S. 8 YES & OVER	7.22	7.32	SCABF 10.59 11.09	ı
U.S. S. S to 7 yrs	6.62	8.64	SpPiSik 3473 3473	ı
U.S. S. Jess than 5 yrs	5.41	5.11	Stogecooch Funds:	,
Poends sterling, less than 5 yrs	6.11	2.19	AstAl unavoil	i_
French frency, less than 5 yrs	1.91	9.26	CATF 10.40 10.89	ļΤ
Ital, line, less than 5 yrs	13.54	13.41	GNMA 11.35 11.88	1
	11.63	1191	Grhinc 13.88 14.53	1
Danish krono, less from 5 yrs			USGOV1 15.42 16.15	1
ECU. B YES & OVET	8.79	2.9 3	VRG 10.73 11.84	1
ECU, 5 to 7 yrs	LEG	9,04	Stole Bond Grp:	lΤ
Can. S. less than 5 yrs	8.17	5.44	Com St 8.71 9.14)
Aus. & less thop 5 yrs	7.82	2.15	Olvers 9,19 9,45 Progrs 13,19 13,85	
N 2.5. less than 5 yrs	7.26	8.30	TaxEx 10.78 11.29	ŀτ
Yen, 5 to 7 yrs	5.04	5,07	USGV P 525 553	ľ
Yen, less than 5 yrs	3.99	474	St FarmEds:	,
Lear sc22 nem 3 AL2	3,377	-2.14	Balan 30.67 30.67	
Source: Luxembourg Stock	Exchang	J.C.	Gwfh 22.5322.53	1
			Interm 10.52 10.52	ι_
		_	Muni 8.37 8.37] 1
Weekly Sales		Dec. 30	StStreet Resh: Exc 205.98 205.98	•
			Exc 205.98 205.98	1

Asserta Assert

read THE MONEY REPORT every Saturday in the IHT

For investment information

INDEX: New Listings and Some Notable Deletions

(Continued from first finance page)

then, and the market has gone steadily up since then." Overall, there were only three countries where the leading stocks remained unchanged. They were Norway, Sweden and Switzerland. Switzerland was the star performer of all countries for 1992, adding

23.37 percent. "Switzerland has done the best, led in a broad sense by its international companies that have little or no exposure to Europe. It's indicative of the European equity market in 1992 that the leading country would be the one with the most exposure outside of Europe," said Charles Allen, continental Europe market analyst at County NatWest Securities in London.

"A big reason why the European outlook deteriorated so, was, of course, what's been happening in Germany, which has a significant effect to the rest of Europe. In a sense, all European markets have had to adjust to a new base. And we're now looking at negative growth estimates for Germany in '93." said Stephen Kirrage, head of European research at Barclays de

Zoete Wedd in London. The dismal year experienced by the very biggest stocks in the United States is reflected in the performance of the Trib North America index. The region recorded a fall of 2.97 percent. Despite an encouraging performance from smaller shares, the largest stocks, which make up the Trib United States index, fell 2.24 percent on the year, although broader market measures have indicated gains for U.S.

"This was a year of extremes in the U.S. equity market," said David Leibowitz, director of research at American Securities in New York "We saw some of the high and mighty laid low. IBM is a per-

Changes in the Trib Index

Amcor Ltd. MiM Holdings Ltd. 3. EVN-Energie V. N. GIDUDE AG Bank of Nova Scotte Canadian Imperial Bank Unkdanmark Outokumou). Compagnie de Saint-Gobair . Dresdner Benk Hongkong Land Holdings 14. Long-Term Credit Bank 15. Tokai Bank 16. Lloyds Bank 19. Robeco 20. Rorento 21. Fisher & Peykel Industries

Coles Myer Ltd. Foster's Brewing Group Wiener Allianz Versicherungs 22. Centros Comerciales Pryca 23. Kay Hian James Capel 24. American International

Group Bruxelles Lambert Imperial Oil Ltd. Thomson Battica Holdings Kansaliis-Osaka Compagnie de Suzz Societe Central des A Wharf Holdings litsubishi Heevy Industries Chubu Electric Power Philips Electronics Singapore Electric

fect example. Some international drug companies, the Mercks of the world, which have been leaders for years, got pummeled unmercifully. Yet some of the so-called 'emerging markets,' small growth compa in the Midwest, for example, be-

25. Microsoft

came the place to be." The hardest-hit among the biggest corporations was General Motors. GM lost its place among the top 20 as the markets savaged its share price when the corporation slashed tens of thousands of jobs worldwide, and had its chairman

The Trib North America index hit its low for the year on Oct. 7, annid a welter of pessimism over the re-election prospects of President George Bush. Since then, however, the markets seem to have decided that President-elect Bill Clinton is a Neutly Cedex, France.

corded to new presidents in their first 100 days in office.

Mr. Broccardo at Nomura in London said that after the feelings of cuphoria - and fear of Mr. Clinton's tax policies - there would be a strong case for investment in Europe, notably Britain: The rebound in U.K. earnings has not yet filtered into prices, as it has to a greater extent in the United

An updated booklet about the In-ternational Herald Tribune World Stock Index, including the revised stock listing, is available free of charge by writing to Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521

good thing, and they have wel-comed him with a strong performance attributed by analysts to the feel-good factor commonly ac-

American Home Products

APPLIANCE: Americans' European Challenge

(Continued from first finance page) Whirlpool to improve the Philips business. "It wasn't the leanest operation when they got it," he said.
"That's not good when they could he facing a pricing war in Europe."

In addition. Whirlpool is becoming more appressive in its European marketing. It has been running a \$110 million advertising campaign, the goal of which is to build up the Whirlpool name, which will ulti-mately replace the Philips brand. Mr. Whitwam seems confident

that Whirlpool will ultimately sur-155 Bosch-Siemens, to move behind Electrolux AB of Sweden. But there are potential obstacles that could slow down or derail Whirlpool's bid for strong earnings growth. These include the economic slump in Europe and the costs of restructuring the Philips business. Unlike Whirlpool, which has

penetrated most of the European ness, Hoover also has an appliance market, Maytag bas established

only a beachhead In the United States, Maying is that controls 92 percent of the ap-Co., in second place; and Electrolux, Whirlpool's main global challenger and the No. 3 marketer in the United States with its Frigi-

Some analysts say Maylag should perform well in the United daire brand. States as baby boomers trade up to its products. But Europe appears

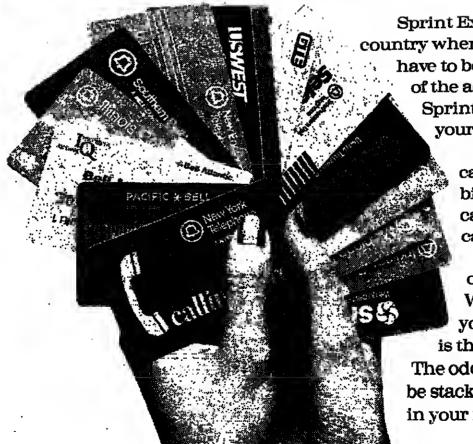
less promising for Maying Like Whirlpool, Maytag made B big acquisition in January 1989. It bought Chicago Pacific Corp., owner of Hoover Co., for about \$940 million. Although noted mainly for its vacuum cleaner busi-

Still, Hoover ranks just 10th in total European appliance sales and No. 4 in a quartet of manufacturers is dependent on the British market, pliance market. The group also in-cludes Whirlpool; General Electric the Hoover division.

Maytag executives declined to discuss its prospects, but analysts say Hoover is unlikely to provide the boost Maytag needs. Hoover provides only about 15 percent of May-

Moreover, Maytag does not have the resources to match other large appliance makers. One option would be in find a partner. Earlier this year, Maytag formed an alliance with Bosch-Sie

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Sprint.

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Ì	Argentina	001-800-777-1111	Colombia-Ezglish	980-13-8010	+bras	177-102-2727	+Poland	0010-480-0115
ı	Australia	0014-881-877	Calendar-Special	980-13-0110	+italy	172-1877	+ Partugal	05017-1-877
1	+ Asstria	922-903-614	+Costa Ruca	163	+Japan	0039-131	~ Prente ilice	1-889-877-8000
1	Bahasat	1-890-389-201	+Demark	8001-8877	+Japan	0066-55-877	+San Manno	172-1877
1	△ Rartades	1-880-877-9900	+ Deminican Republic	1-890-751-7877	o Kerel	889-16	+Singapore	800-0877
Ì	+ Delates	078-11-0014	Ecuador	171	ΩKanse	SSI-FINE	Spain	900-99-0013
1	Belize (Hotel)	556	+ El Satvador	191	Kancalt	· 809-777	⊘21 lucia	187
ı	Belize (PTT pay phones)	<u>'4</u>	+Fished	9800-7-0284	+Liechtensiele	165-ATT	+Santaks	020-799-011
	/Bermuda	1-800-623-0877	÷frace	190007	+ Majaysia	800-BU16	+ Switzerland	155-9777
1	Botivia	0800-3333	+ = Germany	8139-0813	+ Merace	19 0087	Takean	0088-14-0677
	Brazil	000-8016	+ Guatemaka	195	+Netherlands	06<-022-07B	√Thailand	001-999-13-877
		1-800-577-8900	Harry Kong	808-1677	New Zealand	000-999	United Xingdom	0800-89-0877
	Cambrie (Fines (spir)	80-81-61	∆Hang Kang	朝	+ Marwy	058-12-877	△United Kingdom	0590-680-800
	⇔Cambeda (Phone Pesh)	2270	+ / Hangary	000808-01-877	Panama	115	~ il.S. Virgin İslamis	1-800-877-8000
1	~ Canada	1-800-877-8000	+ ladia	900-137	√Ptare	196	+ Vatican City	172-1877
l	Chile	00 01 0000	Indonesia	00-801-15	Philippines (ETP) stations only)	105-81	Venezuela-English	800-1111-0
	AL:		1	1,200,55,2001	/Philipping Children	197,611	Vénezuela-Snamich	800.1171.1

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WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW

Amsterdam

The stock market ended 1992 in a quiet mood, with the CBS all-share index down 0.3 point in the week, to 198.0. It was not a vintage year; the market advanced 3.4 percent, com-

pared with 13.7 percent in 1991. But according to the Kempen & Co. brokerage there was an enormous spread in performances across various sectors. Financial and publishing shares advanced more than 20 percent, while the transport, technology and paper sectors lost more than 30 percent.

Investors seem confident about the outlook for the market in 1993 as interest rates are seen drifting lower, helping a recovery in compa-ny earnings from the second half.

Frankfurt

The stock market ended a gloomy year with signs of optimism, as the DAN spot trend index rose 1.18 percent in the week, to 1.545.05 points.

For the year, the DAX fell 5 percent amid fears that German anti-inflationary zeal could up the locomouve of the European economy into a recession. After passing of monetary policy by the Bundes-

bank in July. Investors are cautiously optimistic about the coming year, but the market could suffer if the Bundesbank does not cut interest rates soon. Commerzhank said.

Hong Kong

Despite concern caused by the quarrel between Britain and China over the future of Hong Kong, the Hang Seng index ended 1992 at 5.512.39 points, racking up a re-cerd gain of 1,215.06 points or 25.28 percent over the year.

Brokers said the market had been supported by the booming economy of southern China, which attracted investors away from other stock markets in the region. The trend is expected to continue al-though the volatile political situation means investment is not for the faint-bearted, they added.

London

A 19-point gain for the Financial Times-Stock Exchange 100 index. to 3.846.5, took the increase over a

to Zurich in Europe. The index record high.

Operators said that the traditional end-of-year price rise had been driven by the strong opening of the winter retail sales and by several studies expressing confidence that the economy would begin to recov-

But optimism was restrained

Most analysts are optimistic

already to be reflecting a significanl earnings recovery. Forecasts for the FT-SE 100 inend of the year to 3,500.

Milan

Milan shares celebrated the end

From the beginning of a year finished the year just short of its about the outlook for next year marked by the lira's devaluation record high.

although frontline stocks are felt and concern about out-of-control state spending, the index of leading shares lost 11.6 percent.

But the prospect of a plan to dex range from 2,850 to 2,900 at the boost stock prices via tax breaks for small investors allowed the market to finish the year on a bright note.

in Paris.

The CAC 40 index gained 0.1 percent over the week to close on Thursday at 1,857.78, a 5.22 percent gain on the year.

After a buoyant start to 1992, the Bourse suffered after the Danish rejection of the Maastricht treaty and

France's own narrow endorsement. Brokers said the market was well-supported at its current level. when the chancellor of the Exche-quer. Norman Lamont, repeated economy with a sharp rise. The which the stock market weathered previous week for the first time in

ment of a cut in interest rates, which depends on what the Bundesbank does.

Singapore

The year ended on a firm note with the Straits Times industrial index passing the 1,500 support level, ending at 1,524.40. Bullish expectations of a steadier market in Zurich 1993 pushed share prices higher.

analysis said. Over the year, the Straits Times industrials edged up 2 percent but local brokers are predicting a 15 to 20 percent rise next year on anticipation of an economic improvement, the flotation of Singapore Telecoms and cuts in personal and corporate income tax.

Tokyo

Share prices took a beating, falling 632.09 points on the week, as dark clouds gathered around the prospects for the Japanese econo-

my in 1993. The 225-issue Nikkei Stock Average closed the year at 16,924.95

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1,800 in May, the market was sent into sharp reverse by a tightening of monetary policy by the Bundes
Toller-coaster year to 14.2 percent, that the market should not soon MIB index put on 1.6 percent to a series of monetary storms, brother market needs the encourage the market needs the encourage that the market should not soon MIB index put on 1.6 percent to a series of monetary storms, brother market needs the encourage that the market should not soon MIB index put on 1.6 percent to a series of monetary storms, brother market needs the encourage that the market should not soon MIB index put on 1.6 percent to a series of monetary storms, brother needs the encourage that the market needs the market needs the encourage that the market need than 6,000 points, or 26.4 percent. from the 1991 finish of 22,983.77

The plunge in the end-of-year trading reflected the failure of two

pump-priming packages from the government, brokers said.

Zurich's market was the best performer in Europe for the year. The Swiss Performance Index climbed 17.57 points on the week to close at the high point for the year, 1,238.5. Over the year the market rose 17.6 percent, confounding predictions of a slump after the Swiss public's rejection in December of membership in the European Eco

nomic Area.

Zurich benefited from the currency turmoil in Europe with American investors seeing bluechip international stocks there as a

safe haven, brokers said. The recovery of the dollar, which has an impact on the international earnings of Swiss multinationals, also helped sentiment, they added.

Seoul Makes More Room for Foreign Money SEOUL — South Korea will allow foreign investors to put more money into stocks this year in an attempt to boost the sluggish market, the Finance Ministry said Saturday. In a policy report on the stock market, the ministry said the government would allow foreigners to buy more shares by increasing the ceiling for foreign investment in stocks to an unspecified level.

and overall foreign investment in a company is limited to 10 percent of issued shares. The market was opened to direct foreign investment in January 1992. In the 11 months

from then to November, foreign investors bought an estimated \$2.3 billion of shares and sold shares worth \$540 million. Foreign investors are expected to bring \$2 from the beginning of the year.

At present, individual foreign investors can billion to \$3 billion this year to buy shares as a market pain is forecast in tradem with economic recovery.

Share prices on the Seoul stock market gained 8.7 percent in value during 1992, end-ing a three-year losing streak. The market closed the year's trading last week with the Composite Stock Price Index finishing at 678.44 points, up 54.21 points

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NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Thursday, Dec. 31.

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1993 SPORTS BASSES

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Rodman Stops O'Neal As Pistons Defeat Magic

The Associated Press Dennis Rodman hasn't met an offensive force he didn't think he could stop. That includes Shaquille O'Neal "I love to play against guys who are sup-

NBA HIGHLIGHTS

posed to be great players. I love it," the sistons' forward said Saturday night. "If I san stop them for even two or three minutes. it can turn the whole game around." Rodman was better than that against the

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U.S. Runner Kurtis Wins Hanoi Marathon

HANO1 (AP) — Doug Kurtis, 40, the U.S. runner who had competed in 132 marathons and won 30, beat British runner Tim Soutar by more than 10 minutes Sunday to win Hanor's first international marathon.

Kurtis, who holds the record for the most sub-2:20 marathons in one year, with 12 in 189, needed 2 hours, 39 minutes, 14 seconds for the 26-mile, 385-yard (42.195-kilometer)

Soutar, 37, a lawyer based in Hong Kong, finished in 2:50:04. Huynh Trong Thong 33, of Vietnam, was third in the 150-runner field

Border: 10,000 Runs

SYDNEY (AP) - Australian captain Allan Border, in Sunday's second day of the third test against the West Indies, became the second player in cricket history to score

10,000 runs in test matches. India's former captain, Sunil Gavaskar, was the first player to achieve the feat and holds the world record with 10,122 test runs. Border went on to reach 74 - his 58th halfcentury for Australia - lifting his total to

France, Ukraine Win

PERTH, Australia (AP) - Nathalie Tau-riat and Guy Forget put France in the quarterfinals of the Hopman Cup team tennis championship Sunday as Tauziat beat Anna Smashnova of Israel, 6-1, 6-0, and Forget got by Amos Mansdorf, 6-2, 6-7 (2-7), 7-6 (7-2).

Andrei Medvedev and his sister, Natalia, made a spectacular debut in the tournament, giving Ukraine a 2-1 victory over Austria. They next face the top-seeded Germans, Michael Stich and Steffi Graf, while France will the U.S. team of MaliVai Washington

and Mary Joe Fernandez.

field goal in the last 15 minutes to help the Pistons rally for a 98-97 victory in Orlando. Joe Dumars led Detroit offensively with 32 points, 23 of them in the second half, and the Pistons remained unbeaten in 13 games

against the expansion team. O'Neal led Orlando with 29 points and 16 rebounds, but was held to three free throws after Rodman began guarding him with 3:08 left in the third quarter. The rookie center attempted only one shot from the field and

scored one point in the last quarter.
"That kid is really something, but so is Dennis," Detroit's coach, Ron Rothstein, said. "He came over and said: "Somebody play him." So I said, 'O.K., you play play him."

The Pistons, one of two teams the Magic has never beaten, shot 32 percent from the floor in the first half and trailed by 19 points before trimming Orlando's lead to 50-38 at halftime.

Dumars, 1 of 9 in the opening half, hit 7 of 8 shots and scored 17 points in the third quarter to help Detroit, which made 13 of 17

shots in the period, erase the rest of the deficit with a 35-point period.

Balls 109, Pacers 100: In Chicago, Michael Jordan had 39 points and Scottie Pippen scored 18 of his 22 in the second half of Chicago's seventh consecutive victory and

Indiana's sixth straight loss.

The Bulls led 86-81 with 9:48 left in the game, but they didn't score again for 2:44, when a corner jumper by B.J. Armstrong tied the game 88-88 and started a 15-4 run that gave them their largest lead, 101-92,

Clippers 98, Knicks 97: In New York, Gary Grant's 21-foot (6.5-meter) jumper at the overtime buzzer gave Los Angeles its second victory over New York this season after losing 12 straight to the Knicks. Ron Harper led the Clippers with 20 points, four in the overtime.

Mark Jackson, traded by the Knicks to the Clippers during the offseason, scored 18 points, while Danny Manning had 16 and 13 rebounds. Patrick Ewing had 26 points and 17 rebounds for New York, which lost for

only the second time in 15 home games.

Kings 154, 76ers 98: Rookie Walt Williams scored a season-high 40 points as Sacramento rolled to its second straight victory by more than 50 points, defeating Philadel-phia by 56 in Sacramento California. The Kings, who won their fifth straight game after an eight-game losing streak, have won their last two games by a total of 114 points, an NBA record. Sacramento defeated the Dallas Mavericks, 139-81, on Tuesday night, the largest margin of victory in franchise

It also was the worst defeat in Sixers franchise history, surpassing their 136-84 defeat at Charlotte on Feb. 2, 1992.



John Wallace lost this race for the basketball to Arron Bain of Villanova, then No. 12 Syracuse lost the Big East game, 79-61, for its second defeat in four days.

Jazz 110, Trail Blazers 102: In Portland. Oregon, Karl Malone had 29 points and 13 rebounds, and Utah survived Portland's 21-6 second-half run to win its fifth consecutive game. Malone had 16 points in the first half as the Jazz built a 63-49 advantage, then outines.

scored 11 more in the decisive final period. Kevin Duckworth led Portland with 27 points. John Stockton missed 10 of 14 shots, but had 14 assists for Utah.

SuperSonies 108, Nuggets 104: In Seattle, Nate McMillan stole Todd Liebti's in-bounds pass with 3.9 seconds left and scored a clinching layup at the huzzer for the Super-Sonics against Denver. The Nuggets, who lost their 13th straight game, outscored the Sonies, 12-5, in the last four minutes and had a shot at a tying or winning shot before the steal and basket by McMillan.

Warriors 113, Rockets 107: In Oakland, California, Tim Hardaway had 27 points left to pull the Hornets to 117-116.

and 13 assists, and Golden State shook off a 10-0 Houston run in the fourth quarter to win its fifth straight game. The Warriors won for the 10th time in 12 games while handing the Rockets their fifth loss in six

Cavaliers 106, Lakers 91; Craig Ehlo scored eight points during a 16-5 run at the start of the fourth quarter that carried Cleveland over Los Angeles in Richfield, Ohio. The victory was the Cavaliers' third straight and 10th in 11 games. The Lakers have lost six of eight.

Hornets 118, Nets 117: In Charlotte, North Carolina, Kendall Gill's 14-foot iumper with four seconds remaining gave Charlotte the victory, Derrick Coleman put the Nets up, 117-115, at the 1:20 mark, but they didn't score again. Alonzo Mourning made one of two free throws with 54 seconds

Kentucky, on 3-Pointers, Edges Indiana, 81-78

Kentucky made the 3s and Indi-

ana couldn't hit the frees. The third-ranked Wildcats remained unbeaten Sunday with an 81-78 victory over the fourthranked Hoosiers in Louisville, Kentucky, making Indiana's coach, Bob Knight, wait at least one more game for career victory

No. 600. Kentucky (9-0) lived up to its reputation as a team that loves the 3-point shot and the Wildcats made 16 of 41, almost as good a percentage as Indiana (11-2) managed from the free-throw line, where it

went 18 for 36.

Jamal Mashburn and Travis Ford each had 29 points for the Wildcars and the two scored their final 13 points of the game, the first nine from — where else? — beyond the 3-point line.

The loss kept Knight from becoming the 14th coach ever and the fourth active to reach the 600-victory mark. And it offset 29-point efforts by Calbert Cheaney and Matt Nover, who also grabbed eight rebounds each.

Indiana, which trailed hy as many as 11 late in the first half, fought through the poor free-throw shooting and took the lead at 67-65 with 5:28 left on a 3-pointer by Cheaney, one of six shots the Hoo-siers made from beyond 19 feet, 9

Kentucky got the lead back at 74-72 with 2:45 left on Ford's seventh and final 3-pointer of the

Nover, a senior center who scored his career high, tied the game for the last time 21 seconds later, and the Wildcats had the lead for good on Mashburn's 3-pointer with 2:02 left.

Indiana got within one point two more times, the last with 16 seconds left, when Alan Henderson scored on a layup. Ford made two free throws with 9 seconds remaining and Damon Bailey's 3-pointer with 4 seconds left bounced off the rim. Henderson finished with 10 points, the only player besides the top two scorers from each team to hreak double figures.

When the Wildcats started the 3-point run with 13:44 to play in the first half, they trailed 15-10 before a Freedom Hall-record crowd of

20.060.

beyond the arc and each was good. rally, which boosted Georgia Tech Ford made one, then Junior (7-1) past VMI. Braddy made two. Ford added two more before Mashburn capped it with his second of the game.

No. 6 Michigan 88, Eastern Michigan 58: Chris Webber scored 22 points, and sixth-ranked Michi-

COLLEGE BASKETBALL

home from Hawan in beating Eastern Michigan (5-6) at Ann Arbor. The victory was the ninth straight for the Wolverines (10-1) since their loss to top-ranked Duke. No. 8 Iowa 104, Central Connect-

ícut 58: In Iowa City, Acie Earl scored 25 points and Val Barnes led a big second-half run as lowa staved unbeaten (10-0) with a victory over Central Connecticut State (4-5). Miami 80, No. 10 George

69: Trevor Burton scored 21 points Miami. The touted Georgetown 27 points and 13 rebounds, but got little help. Twice the Hoyas (7-1 overall, 1-1 Big East) went more goal. Miami (3-6, 1-1) snapped a point field goals from Darrick Lan-three-game losing streak.

Houston (5-2). Leading by 1 with 7:26 left in the game, the Bruins ran off 11 unanswered points to lead had five players in double figures. 80-68 with 3:54 remaining.

Villanova 79, No. 12 Syracuse 61: In Syracuse, freshman Kerry 79: Ed Stokes scored 24 points and Kittles came off the bench to lead a Chris Mills 22, including two last-16-2 second half spurt in a Big East minute free throws and a dunk, as game that handed the Orangemen Arizona (5-2) came from behind to (8-2, 0-2) their second loss in four defeat visiting Rhode Island (5-3), days. The Wildcats (5-2) were playing their Big East opener.

Glenn Robinson scored 21 points due, off to its best start in 55 years, beat Butler in West Lafayette, Indi- er for both teams. ana. The Boilermakers (9-0) are undefeated heading into Big Ten play FI-Paso 73: In Provo, Utah, Russell for the first time in coach Gene Larson scored four of his 13 points Keady's 13 years at Purdue.

No. 14 Georgia Tech 78, VMI Their next six shots were from flu to score 17 points and start the teams

No. 15 Oklahoma 109, Lamar 92; Terry Evans and Angelo Hamilton led a first-half 3-point binge that ■ In Saturday's games involving carried Oklahoma (10-1) past visit-

ing Lamar (5-1) in Norman. o. 16 UNLV 78, Cal-Fullerton 65: In Las Vegas, Dexter Boney scored 18 points and Reggie Magan looked fresh despite a long trip nucl scored 14 of his 16 in the second half as the Rebels (6-0) ex-

second nail as the Redels (0-0) ex-tended college basketball's longest winning streak to 29 games. No. 17 Michigan St. 80, E. Ten-nessee St. 69: At Johnson City, Tennessee, Shawn Respert scored 27 points and had four steals to

lead Michigan State (8-1) past East Tennessee State (3-3). Florida 89, No. 18 Florida St. 86: In Taliahassee, Scott Stewart made a 3-point shot to give Florida (6-3) the lead with 3:36 left and added three free throws in the final minute to preserve the Gators' victory

over Florida State. No. 20 Nebraska 70, E. Illinois and freshman Steve Edwards 19, in 54: In Lincoln, Nebraska, Eric Piatkowski scored 17 points as Nefreshman Othella Harrington had hraska (9-3) overcame a sluggish start to defeat Eastern Illinois (1-6). The Cornhuskers scored just three points in the first five minutes than six minutes without a field as Eastern Illinois used a pair of 3-

three-game losing streak.
No. 11 UCLA 87, Houston 78: In
Los Angeles, Richard Petruska
scored 22 points and grabbed 12
rebounds to lead UCLA (9-2) over
that carried Cincinnati (6-1) past visiting South Alabama (5-2). Cincinnati forced 27 turnovers and led by Allen Jackson's 18.

No. 22 Arizona 87, Rhode Island

73: In Nashville, Tennessee, Billy No. 13 Purdue 80, Butler 54: McCaffrey scored 23 points as Vanderhilt (11-1) held off Alabama and Matt Painter added 14 as Pur- (5-3) for its 10th straight victory in the Southeastern Conference open-No. 25 Brigham Young 79, Texas

in the final 30 seconds as Brigham Young (8-4 overall) held off Texas-52: Freshman Martice Moore re- El Paso (7-4) in the Western Athletturned from a brief bout with the ic Conference opener for both

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The Morning After, One Voice for No. 1: Alabama

By Malcolm Moran New York Times Service

There were no debates about the system that establishes the top team in college football, no unexplainable first-place votes among the electorate and no outraged appeals from distant preciocts.

"It was all or nothing, and we came out of it with nothing," Gino Torretta, the Heisman Trophy winner and suddenly beleaguered Miami quarterback, said after Alabama's 34-13 victory in the Sugar Bowl denied Miami a second straight perfect season and a fifth completed just 4 of 13 passes for 18 unofficial championship in 10 years. vards, with two interceptions.

Alabama had woo its sixth championship since The Associated Press media poll was introduced in 1936. and the first since the 1979 season. Miami, which had won 29 consecutive games, was third for its seventh consecutive too-three finish.

But those numbers provided no consolation for Miami's coach. Dennis Erickson,

'Second, third, fourth, fifth doesn't do you any good in this business," he said. An Alabama offense that some

Hurricanes had labeled as one-dimensional succeeded in putting Miami into the fifth dimension. Alabama was outgained, 326 yards to 285. But the 267 rushing yards produced by the Tide, which

included 135 by Derrick Lassic. who was voted the game's most NEW ORLEANS - There was outstanding player, were enough to philosophy of Alabama's coach, Gene Stallings, into a memorable

success. Alabama's ability to punish Miami with its offensive and defensive lines, and success with its previously inconsistent kicking game, allowed the Tide to take control of the game despite its dependence on said the morning after, with a the run for 94 percent of its offense. smile. Jay Barker, the sophomore quar-

terback who has led Alabama to victory in each of his 17 starts, But with Lassic gaining 106

vards before halftime against a Miami defense that had allowed an average of just 102 yards in its previous I I games, a central part of Stallings's plan was able to work. He had faid out a simple formu-

la. To keep the Miami offense off the field as much as possible, and to keep the clock moving. Stallings wanted at least 65 percent of his team's offensive possessions to last at least seven plays.

Alabama's first four possessions lasted 7, 8, 8 and 11 plays. The fifth possession, set up by the first of Torretta's three interceptions, went for 31 yards in five plays for a twoyard touchdown by Sherman Williams and a 13-3 lead.

The Tide did not reach the 65 percent level Stallings had sought there were 5 of 13 drives of 7 plays no argument the morning after, turn the necessarily conservative or more, or 38 percent. But the success in the running game allowed Alabama to have possession for 36 minutes, 4 seconds, or 12:08 longer

than Miami had the ball. Stallings's preference is to have enough of a balance to produce at least 175 passing yards. "I'd say we were about 165 yards short," he

But with the Tide aroused by Miami's pregame pronouncements
— "Our offensive line took that as a challenge." Lassic said - the plan worked.

It worked because of the overwhelming presence of Eric Curry and John Copeland, Alabama's senior all-America defensive ends whose influence was obvious in ev-Copeland was in on just four tackles, and Curry was not part of one. Just don't tell that to Erickson.

"We doubled them with a back and a tackle on them," the Miami coach said. "They got to us some-times when they rushed three guys. There were times when we blocked them and we didn't make the throws, or we dropped it, or we fumbled it. Everything that could have gone wrong, went wrong." The Miami rushing game, which

had struggled all season as a result

The Top 25 had just two.

volts in particular, stance records, he points based on 25 for a first place vote thro one for a 25th place volt, and previous rank!

1. Alabama (62) 1. Alapame (az 2. Fiorido St. 3. Midmi 4. Notre Dame 5. Michigan 4. Syracuse 7. Texas A&M 1.147 12. Celorade
14. Nebraska
15. Washington D1,
16. Misskstepi
17. N. Carolina St.
18. Ohio St.
19. North Carolina
20. Hawaii
21. Boston Caflege
22. Konsas 22. Kenses 23. Mississippi St. 24. Fresno St.

of a reshaped offensive line and Stepben McGuire's lengthy recovery from reconstructive knee surgery, became no factor.
"We wanted to run the ball successfully to win the ballgame," Tor-

retta said, "and we didn't." Torretta completed 24 of 56 passes for 278 yards. But be did not scored three touchdowns, in one of throw a touchdown, and each of his

three interceptions led to an Ala-barna touchdown. Miami commit-as seventh-ranked Michigan beat ted four turnovers, while Alabama No. 9 Washington, 38-31, in Pasa-

Six years ago, Miann's only other Hurricanes in a No. I vs. No. 2 New Year's Day game.

crack-of-dawn air trip into a storm line with back spasms. early on Dec. 12 — had affected his preparation for the game. The coach use Ward dodging blitzes all game observation, not an excuse.

"I think the hoopla, the time spent is very distracting," Erickson said. "I've never been around one before. Seeing what be went through, it's pretty darn hard for him to concentrate on what he's supposed to concentrate on. I wish they'd make the decision after the bowl game. Move it back." When the clock struck zero and

Miami's hope for a 30th consecutive victory was officially gone, Mi-cheal Barrow, the Miami lineback-er who refused to shake hands before the coin flip and went on to he a part of a game-high 13 tackles. smiled as he embraced Alabama players near the middle of the field. Rose Bowl: Tyrone Wheatley

the most spectacular performances

dena, California.

Wheatley, a sophomore tailback. Heisman season came to a shock-scored on runs of 56, 88 and 24 ing end when the last of Vinny yards and rushed for 235 yards as Testaverde's five interceptions the Wolvennes avenged a 34-14 sealed Penn State's victory over the loss to the Huskies in last year's

And Wheatley accomplished all Erickson said that Torretta's hec- that without playing in the fourth tic award tour - which included a quarter, when he went to the side-

emphasized that he was making an and throwing two touchdown passes, No. 3 Florida State beat No. 11 Nebraska, 27-14, in Miami. The Seminoles (11-1) broke an National Collegiate Athletic Association record by winning a bowl game for the eighth consecutive season — UCLA set the old mark in 1983-89 — while the Comhuskers (9-3) extended their losing streak in bowl games to six.

Peach Bowl: No. 19 North Carolina's defense cashed in with two second-half touchdowns, one a 44yard interception return by Cliff Baskerville, for a 21-17 victory over No. 24 Mississippi State in Atlanta. North Carolina's victory in its first bowl appearance since 1986 was preserved when Kerry Mock intercepted Greg Plump's pass at the Tar Heels' 19 with 2:37 left after



Tailback Tyrone Wheatley taking off for one of his three touchdowns in the Rose Bowl, where Michigan defeated Washington.

SCOREBOARD NBA Standings EASTERN CONFERENCE WESTERN CONFERENCE LA Lokers

Moral 23 22 16— 93
Woshlordon 27 25 30 16—109
Rice7-171-2 19, Edwords 7-124-6 10; Granté17-4-5 14, Ellison 7-10 2-3 14, Adoms 5-11 5-6 16,
Rebounds—Moral 44 (Salkaly, Rice, SoTey,
Long 6), Woshlogton 67 (ETISon 171, Assists— Migmi 15 (Edwards 61: Woshington 23 1Ad-

Momi 15 (Edwards 61, Washington 23 1Ad-graps 91, Detroit 16 22 35 25—98 Orlando 25 22 23 24—97 Dumars 11-22 6-6 32. Thomas 5-13 7-9 17 ; O'Neal 11-227, 1227, Anderson 6-124-4 18, Royal 4-11 10-10 18. Rebounds—Detroit 47 | Rodman 4-11 10-10 18. Resources—Defroid 47 | Rodimon 16), Orlondo 51 (C'Neal 151, Assist—Defroid 27 (Thomas 16), Orlondo 18 | Scott, Skiles Sl. New Jersey 32 35 31 | 18-117 Charlotte 23 42 26 | 12-118 Petrovic 9-16 7-7 27, Caleman 10-22 6-8 26,

Saturday Basion Callege 84 Holy Crass 63

Atlanta 20 20 23 24—93
Edwards 13-19 4-4 31, Murdock 10-19 -23 -23 -24,
Graham 9-10 4-7 21, Ferrell 5-15 9-10 19, Rebounds—Milwoukee 44 (Edwards 71, Atlanta 51 lWills 19), Assists—Milwoukee 19 (Murdock 8), Allanta 21 (Blaylock 10),
Dollas 19 12 17 22—71
Minnesola 19 26 30 28—103
Bond 6-15 4-7 16, Dovid 5-18 0-0 10; Loettner 510 16-19 24, West 7-11)-1 15, Rebounds—Dollas 46 (D.Smith 12), Minnesola 57 (McCann 10),
Assists—Dollas 15 (Iuzzalina 6), Minnesola 29 (Williams, C.Smith 51,

Olajuwon 6-15 9-11 21, Maxwell 7-23 2-3 17:
Hordoway 10-21 5-5 27, Mullin 9-13 0-0 18, Rebound3—Houston 34 IDicituwon 13), Golden
State 39 (Hill 101, Assists—Houston 20 (Moxwell 61, Golden State 32 (Hordoway 13),
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Major College Scores

Brown 70. Army 58
Conisius 54. Layola, 18, 46
Colsate 94. Vermont 80
Cornell 75. Bucknell 65. OT
George Washington 52. American U, 71
Harvard 79. Baston U, 59
James Madison 73. Rutgers 41
La Sallo 71. Richmond 61
Massachusetts 75. New Hampshire 61
Niaporo 94. Rider 82
Penn 78. Lenigh 68

Pilisburgh 91, Providence 85 SL Francis, Pa. 67, Md.-Baltimore Co. Villanova 79, Dyracuse 41 Wast Virginia 88, Miss. Volley St. 71 Buffoto 72, Cent. Florida 68 Coostal Carollian 96, S. Carolina St. 75 Coll. of Charleston 71, W. Carolina 49 Eventsville 75, Austin Peav 72, OT

Forda 89, Florido SI, 86
Georgia 75, Mississippi 61
Georgia Southern 85, Augus
Georgia SI, 71, Alabarna 15,
Georgia Tech 78, VMI 52
LSU 94, Drake 86 Louisville 122, Org1 Roberts 76

ter 71.
Denver 32 29 21 22—104
Seattle 38 27 29 16—108
Williams 8-14-6-822, Ellis 7-12-6-820, Jackson
Williams 8-14-6-822, Ellis 7-12-6-820, Jackson
Williams 8-14-6-822, Ellis 7-12-6-820, Jackson
Williams 8-14-6-822, Ellis 7-12-6-820, Jackson
Williams 8-14-6-822, Ellis 7-12-6-820, Jackson
Wa. Commonwealth 103, George Masan 75
Vanderbill 70. Alabama 73
Virulnia 92, Winterpa 58
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Virulnia 72, Virulnia 92, Winterpa 58
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well at, Gotten Store 32 (Hordowdy 13).

Philodelphila 29 17 21 31— 79
Secremente 36 38 38 42—154
Weotherspoon 6-8 8-9 20, Gilliam 3-6 7-7 13,
Wilkins 5-8 3-5 13; Williams 12-21 12-1440, Richmond 0-9 0-1 18. Rebounds—Philodelphia 53
IPovne 6), Sacramento 59 IBonner 7), Assists—Philodelphia 23 INawkins 61, Socramento 39 IBonner 73, Assists—Philodelphia 23 INawkins 61, Socramento 59 IBonner 65, NE IIIInole 59 5. Illinois 85. Creighton 64 SW Missouri St. 63. St. Louis 52 Southern Cal 77, Notre Dame 74

W. Michigan 65, Saginaw Val. St. 50 Wichita St. 73, Indiana 01, 69 Wis.-Milwaukee 75, Foirfield 59 Wisconsin 77, Marquette 67 Ark,-Little Rock 76, Arkanson St. 64

AFE.-Limite Rock /A, Arkonsom ; ME Louisiona B7, Texas-Arlington North Texas 39, NW Louisiona 78 Oktohema 199, Lemor 92 Oktohema 51, 75, Southern Meth. 5 Stephen F.Austin 77, Sam Houston St. 48 Texas A&M 25, N. Illinois 73 Texas-Pan American 62, Lt. Tech 59,

OT Air Force 69, Colorado S1, 58 Arizona 87, Rhode Island 79 Arizona 51, 80, Alaska-Anchorage 79 Artzono St. 80, Akoska-Anchoroge 79
Brigham Young 79, Texas-El Paso 73
DePoul 71, Loyola Marymount 70
Fresso St. 66, Wroming 66
Hariford 97, Pertionid 84
Idoho 81, Socromento St. 61
Idoho St. 97, Tennessee Tech 77
Illinois St. 64, St. Mary's, Col. 44
Long Bench St. 86, Son. Jose St. 73 Illinois St. 44, 51, Marrys, Cot. 44
Long Beach St. 86, San Jose St. 73
N. Arlzana 76, Denver 69
Dreson St. 97, UC San Diego 39
Pepperdine 69, Drexel 56
S. Ulch 79, Montana St. 70, 30T
San Olena 67, St. Peter's 57
San Francisco 70, Texas Christian 62
Shahard 46, Septe Cincol 36 Stanford 64, Seata Clora 35 UC Santa Barbara 67, Pacific U. 66 UCLA 87, Houston 28 UNLV 78, Cal St.-Fullerton AS

HOCKE

WALES CONFERENCE

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

26 10 4 54 160 119
23 10 4 50 171 111
26 14 5 45 166 155
15 19 4 34 133 149
14 21 5 33 112 157
6 31 2 14 110 196 SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Washington 1 1 4 8—2
Goulet 19, Graham 112): Miller (72). KhrisItch (121. Skots an soal--Chicago Ion Hrivnak 15-11-10-5-31, Washington (on Beifour) 510-41-20.
Hartard 1 1 0 8—2
Baston 1 1 0 1—3
Zokopski (77 2; Oates 124) 2. Pantolevev 16).
Shots an soal--Hartfard (on Moos1 8-7-2)-20. Baston (an Pietranseto) 10-12-14-4-41.

Colorson 191, Shappard (141, Drake 1181, Carson (201, Primeou 17), Burr (7); Kovalenka (14), Young (18), Shats as saal—Detrail (an Hextail) 11-12-19-43, Quebec (on Rienders) 8-98-24, Minnesota 8 1 1-2 (on Fexical) 11-12
deay) 8-78-24.
Minnesota 0 1 1-2
N.Y. Islanders 0 9 0-3
Nodano (15), Gasner (13); Mullen (10),
Filzberold (5), Turgeon (22), Shefs on goolMinnesota Ion Healty) 8-11-10-29, New
York Ion Wakoluki 11-9-6-26.
N.Y. Raspers 0 2 9-2
Pittsburgh 2 1 2-5
Pittsburgh (10) 2, Lambiux (29)

York Ion Wokoluki 1170-000
N.Y. Rozigers
0 2 6-2
Pitsburgh
2 1 2-5
Gortner (22) 2; Mullen (10) 2; Lemieux (39)
2; Errey (3). Shots on gool-New York (on Barrassa) 12-78-27. Pittsburgh Ion Vonbies-

brouck) 15-13-9-37. Number 1 0 1 4-2
New Jerser 0 0 2 8-2
Selanne (30) 2; MacLean (51, Semok (11),
Shats as goal—Winnipeg ion Terreri) 11-11-5
4-31, New Jerser (on Essensa) 9-5-21-3-37
Phitodelphia 2 1-2
Cotyary 1 1 5-7
Lindros (28), Acton (31, Reach) 1241; Roberts (25), Suler 191, Pelli (31, Rombelm 111) 2
Reichel (13) 2, Shats as goal—Phitodelphia

Wood (01.Andreychuk (2612.Mooj lay 13613. Khmyley 181: Baker (121. Kudelski (5). Shats ee seel—Buffele (on Berthieume) 14-9-16—39. Ottows (on Puspo) 9-18-5—32. St. Louis 6 2 0 0—2

Solts on gool--51. Louis Ion Fuhr! 9-17-3
2-31. Toronto Ion Hebert! 12-12-11-2-37.
Vancouver 8 1 1 0-2
Ronning 1121. Linden (1311 Garpenlay (8),
Bawa 111. Shafs on gool--Vancouver Ion 7 37 121 127 Bown 111. Shots on 9001—Vancouver lon 6 22 130 146 Hackett) 12-13-10-2—37. San Jose (on White

Tampa Bov 0 1 6—1 Edmanton 0 2 0—2 Brodley (29); Rice (1), Mellanty (12), Shots on goal—Tompa Bay (on Ranford) 14-6-10—30, Edmanton (on Bergeron) 10-14-8-32,

the Bulldogs had driven 57 yards.

Roberge (3). LeClair (7). Muller 1151 2, Damphousse (21): Donnelly (15), Taylor (21. Syder (3), Blake (6) 2. Shots on gool—Acen-Ireal (an Hrudey) 7-7-11-1—2£ Los Angeles Ion Roy1 10-16-13—39.

SOCCER, E. Allockburn 3, Bournemouth 1
Belton 2, Liverpool 2
Brentford 6, Grimsby 2
Brentford 7, Pertsmuth 0
Bory 1, Wigen 0
Derby 2, Stockport 1

Gillinghom D. Huddersfield 0 Hartlepool 1, Crystal Polace 0 Leeds), Charlian) Manchester City 1. Reading 1 Marlow 1, Tattenhom 5 Newcostle 4, Port Yale 0 Nothingham Forest 2 South Oldnom 2, Tronmere 3 Sheffield United 2, Burnley 2

Yeavil L Arsenal 3 Cambridge vs. Sheffleto Vieda Crewe vs. Marine, ppd. Ipswich vs. Phimouth, ppd. Leicester vs. Bernsley, and.

(TALIAN FIRST OIVISION Ancesta C. Lidines e T 6 2 Brescio 2 Udines e T Coglicri G. Torino 0 Fiorentino C. Atolonio at Bersono 1 Internazionale di Mullon 4, Geood 6 Juventus bi Torini 2, Pormo 2

ale 17. Lezio. Tarino and Atalenta at Bergama 16. Jeventus, Florentino, Sampdorla and Ca gilari Is. Parma and Brescia 14, Fonsia and Genoa 13, AS Roma and Udinese 12, Napoli 16, Ancono B. Pescara 6 SPANISH FIRST DIVISION Real Sociedad I. Atletico de Madrid 8

West Bromwich Albien & West Hom 2 Wimbledon 0, Everton 0

Luton vs. Bristol City, and.

Nopoli 2. Pescara 0 AS Roma D. AC Milan 1 Sampdorla of Genca 3. Poppla 3 Standings; AC Milan 25 points, internez

Albacete S. Codiz 0 Deportivo La Caruna 3, Espanol 0 Valencia 0, Zarogaza 1 Logranes 0, Athletic Bilboo 1 Tenerite 3, Sevilia 0

TRANSACTIONS

BASEBALL American League

CALIFORNIA—Agreed to one-year coniract with Ran Tingley, carciner,
CHICAGO WHITE SOX—Exercised their
1973 ooflien on contract of Jaev Coru. second
baseman, Agreed to one-year contracts with
Mike Durine and Dan Pall, pitchers.
CLEVEL AND—Agreed to ma-what Coru-Mike Dumne and Dan Pall, pirchers.
CLEVELAND—Agreed to ane-year contract with Alvaro Espinaza, shortstop,
DETROIT—Agreed to three-year contract
with Tony Phillips, indicider.
MINNESOTA—Agreed to ane-year con-

minicisol A-Agreed to the reaction.
OAKLAND—Signed Mark McGwire, first baseman, to 5-year contract.
SEATTLE—Agreed to one-year contract with Greg Litton, second baseman.

National League
CINCINNATI—Named Davey Johnson, moire leasue consultant, Bobby Votestine, ed-vance scout and advisor for player personnel, LOS ANGELES—Bought 7Im Wolloch, third bosemon, from Montreal for 7Im Barkhird bosemon, from Montreal for Tim Bark-or, storistop, Agreed to one-year contracts with Lenny Harris, third baseman, and Steve Wilson, pitcher, N.Y. METS—Agreed to minor leasure con-tract with Eric Butlock, outfielder.

BASKETBALL ... NBA—Fined Charles Oakley, Naw York Knicks forward, 510,000, and Date Davis, Indi-ana Pacers forward, \$7,500 for flagrant fouls committed in a some Dec. 30. ATLANTA-Waived Marion Wiley, puord. Signed Alea Sitvrins, forword. BOSTON—Activated John Boylev, guard, from suspended list, Put Mercus Webb. for-

word on Injured list CLEVELAND—Put John Williams, center-torward, on Injured list, Activated Jay Gui-dinger, center-forward, from Injured list, DETROIT—Put Olden Polynics, center, on Injured list, Signed Jett Ruland, center, HOUSTON—Activated Kennard Winchesler, guard-forward, from injured list. Waived

lef, guard-forword, from Injured list, Wolved fAork Acres, center.

PHOENIX—Activated Keyln Johnson, ouard, Worved Alex Silvrins, forward, Acti-vated Oliver Miller, center, from Injured list, Put Tim Kempton, center, on Injured list, PORTLAND—Put Ctyde Drexter, guard, on injured list.

FOOTBALL National Football Leasue NFL PROPERTIES—Named Brian Nushes CLEVELAND—Put Tommy Vardell, full-back, on injured reserve. Activated Keenan AcCardell, wide receiver, and Ken Swilling, linebacker, from prociles squad. Walved Lat-in Berry, cornerback. CINCINNATI—Fired Dono Bible, quarter-

CINC INNAT—Fired Dono Bible, supertrocks cooch.

DALLAS—Cut Curvin Richards, running book, Signed Derek Tennell, fight end, Added Milton Bisgles, tight end, to practice seucd.

DENVER—Fired Dan Roeves, cooch.

OETROIT—Robert Wideshofer, defensive coordinator, will not return next season.

HOUSTON—Activated Doup Smith, defensive tockle, from Injured reserve Its, Released Joe Campbell, running book, from practice squad, Activated Lamor Laffon, imabocker, from Injured reserve. Placed Jeff Alm, defensive tockle, on Injured reserve.

KANSAS CITY—Activated Dorren Micket, defensive end, Put Mike Evons, defensive end, Put Mike Evons, defensive end, Put Mike Evons, defensive end.

defensive end. Put Mike Evans, defensive en on injured reserve.

MINNESOTA—Activated Cris Carter, wide reserve, from injured reserve.

SAN FRANCISCO—Stoned Adom Walker, running back, Walved Bruce Colle, tackle.

National Hockey Leasure
HARTFORD—Reassigned Corrie O'Alessia, goaltender, in Saringfield, AHL. Reassianed Chris Govedaris, left wins, ia Springfield, AHL. Recailed Joe Day, lett wins, from Springfield, AHL.
NEW JERSEY—Assigned Jim Dowd, center to littice, AHL. Persited Spatt Patierio, left

ig Utico. AHL. Recoiled Scott Pellerin, left wins, and alli Gueria, right wing, from Uffice. Sent Torn Charske Troy Matlette, left wings, and Jon Morris, center, to Uffice for condition-

CRICKET

FIRST TEST Postson 151 Innuss: 216
New Zealand 151 Innuss: 23
New Zealand 151 Innuss: 23
New Zealand vs. Poststan, Second Day
Swaday in Hamilton, New Zealand
New Zealand 151 Innuss: 256-8
Poststan 151 Innuss: 216

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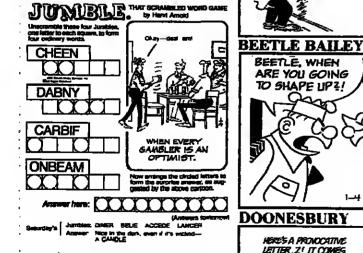
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indles 1st innings; 24-1 10 oversi FOURTN TEST South Africa vs. India, First Day Saturday in Cape Town South Africa Isl Innings: 189-5



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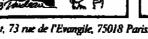
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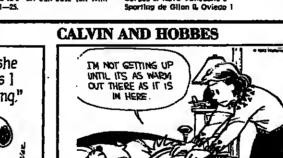








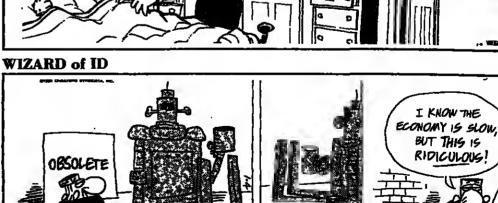
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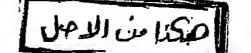












SPORTS .

Bills, Redskins and Chargers in NFL Playoffs' Second Round Rypien and Defense Upset Vikings, 24-7 Buffalo Comes Back To Beat Houston in O United Press International Ship game when they were

By Richard Justice

MINNEAPOLIS — A season highlighted by missing parts and missed chances took a remarkable and stunning turn for the Washing-

In the first round of the National Conference playoffs, they turned in a performance as impressive as any in their history, controlling the Minnesota Vikings for a 24-7 victory Saturday before 57,353 quiet and surprised fans at the Metrodome.

With cornerbacks hurring and linebackers aching and running backs in street clothes, the Redskins got pressure performances from reserve running back Brian Mitchell, quarterback Mark Rypien, wide re-ceiver Gary Clark, defensive and Fred Stokes and a host of other defenders to advance to the secondround game Saturday against the 14-2 49ers in San Francisco.

The game began with the Vikings driving 79 yards for a touchdown and a 7-0 lead, but what followed was as impressive a stretch of football as the Redskins have played, and by a team that wouldn't have gotten into the playoffs if the Vikings hadn't defeated Green Bay the previous week.

They won because Rypien got hot, Mitchell provided a spark at running back and their defense shut down the Vikings, rattling quarterback Sean Salisbury and allowing just nine yards and one pass completion in the second half. The Redskins had the ball for almost 43 of the last 55 minutes as their offensive and defensive lines dominated. After getting 79 yards on that

NFL Playoff Picture

First-Round Games

NFC

WASHINGTON REDSKINS

24, MINNESOTA VIKINGS 7.

PHILADELPHIA EAGLES (11-

5) at NEW ORLEANS SAINTS

AFC

Second-Round Games

WASHINGTON REDSKINS

(10-7) at SAN FRANCISCO

PHILADELPHIA or NEW OR-

LEANS of DALLAS COW-

AFC

Saturday, Jan. 9

• BUFFALO BILLS (12-5) at PITTSBURGH STEELERS (11-

SAN DIEGO CHARGERS

(12-5) at MIAMI DOLPHINS

Saturday, Jan. 9

Sunday Jan. 10

Sunday, Jan. 10

Conference Titles

Sunday, Jan. 17
• AFC Championship.

NFC Championship.

Super Bowl XXVI

Sunday, Jan. 31

Pasadena, California

BOYS (13-3).

1 1 1 1 1 1 T

opening drive, the Vikings got 69 more the rest of the game.
"A great day," said the Redskins

eoach, Joe Gibbs. "Everything rolled our way. Our older guys made a point that they were going to go down swinging. We came here facing some tough odds, but someone was going to have to drive a stake in our beart to beat us."

With Rypien resembling the MVP of the last Super Bowl and Mitcbell making the kind of plays Ricky Ervins made last season, Gibbs and his Redskins improved to a dazzling 16-4 in the playoffs. But this victory was particularly

sweet because it was nnexpected. They played without all-pro cornerback Darrell Green; but Martin Mayhew, back after a six-game ab-sence, played brilliantly at times, giving up a long pass early in the game to set up the Vikings' touchdown, but then intercepting Salis-

bury to help start the rout.

They didn't have Ervins, sidelined with a bad ankle; but Mitchell, with a chance to carry the ball, had the biggest game of his three-year pro career, rushing 16 times for 109 yards and returning a punt 54 yards. His longest run from scrimmage was 38 yards, with a fake punt, but it was his consistent five-, six- and seven-yard gains and his explosive speed that probably landed him a spot for good in the running back rotation.

Rypien shook off a bad start and played his best game of the season: Stokes had 31/2 sacks in the second balf; Gary Clark caught six passes for 91 yards, including a 24-yard:

touchdown strike from Rypien.
The Vikings opened the game by showing the Redskins anything but respect. They drove 79 yards in nine plays for a 7-0 lead. Salisbury withstood a blitz and dropped an 18-yard completion into Cris Carter baseds. ter's hands, then burned Mayhew for a 42-yarder to Carter to the 1. Terry Allen leaped over the stack at

the goal line on the next play. The Vikings went after Mayhew again at the end of the first quarter but he intercepted a pass intended for Anthony Carter at the 23 and returned it 44 yards to the Vikings' 33. Three plays later, Chip Lohmiller kicked a 44-yard field goal to

make it 7-3 after a quarter. It got sloppy when Mitchell re-turned a punt 54 yards, Rypien promptly threw an interception, then Salisbury threw one right back SAN DIEGO CHARGERS 17, KANSAS CITY CHIEFS O. to Brad Edwards and the Redskins • BUFFALO BILLS 41, HOUS-TON OILERS 38. had the ball at the Minnesota 33.

Rypicu made a couple of bad throws, but the Vikings helped him out when safety Todd Scott banged into Art Monk for a pass interfer-ence call. Then on third and 10 at the 18, the game turned around.

Rypien went back and rocketed a 15-yard completion down the middle to Monk. Byner followed with a three-yard touchdown run, the Redskins led by 10-3 and the Vikings never were close to getting back in it. All of sudden, Rypien bad moved back in time, to 1991, when

he was quick and confident. Beginning with that shot to Monk, he completed 12 of his final 16 passes. "I decided I was going to go out firing," he said. "If it doesn't work

out, fine, take your lumps and move on. But don't be timid." On their next possession, the Redskins drove 86 yards for a 17-7 lead as Mitchell entered the game and ran off gains of nine, seven and eight yards on his first three carries.

On fourth and three at their 44, he lined up as the upback in punt formation and the ball was snapped to him instead of punter Kelly Goodburn, fooling the Vikings. Mitchell escaped two tacklers and

ran 38 yards to the Minnesota 18. From there, it was easy and Mitchell bulled up the middle eight yards for the touchdown with 1:56 left in the half. After that, it was a matter of time. Late in the third quarter, they made it 24-7 with a 71 yard drive that included five Mitchell runs for 19 yards and completions of 29 and 24 yards to Clark. The last one went for the score as Clark got behind cornerback Eric Everrett and Rypien put

the pass on the money.

Robinson Said Returning To Coach at Southern Cal

LOS ANGELES — John Robinson is reportedly returning to his old job as football coach at Southem California.

Robinson, who left the Trojans after the 1982 season to become coach of the Los Angeles Rams, has agreed to a multi-year contract at Southern Cal, The Orange County Register reported.

CBS Sports, Robinson's employer in 1992, also reported that the 57-year-old coach was returning to Southern Cal, where be won three Rose Bowls and was 67-14-2 from

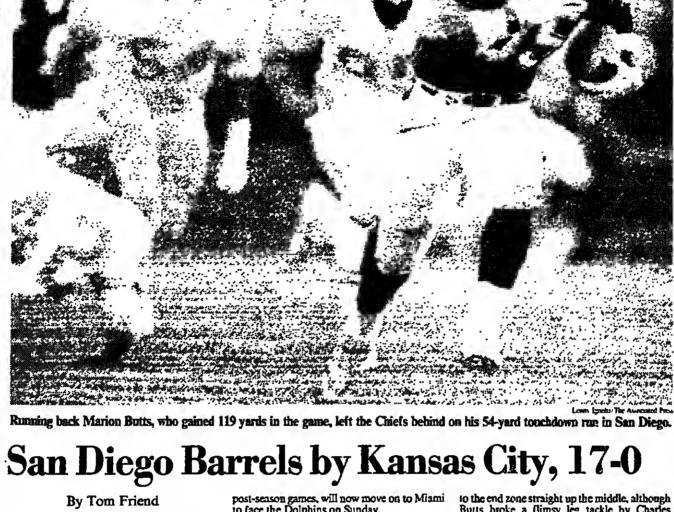
Southern Cal's sports information director, Tim Tessalone, said that no agreement had been signed, but that Robinson was the favorite to succeed Larry Smith, who resigned under pressure Friday following a 24-7 loss to Fresno State

in the Freedom Bowl. "At this point there are several candidates. Obviously John Robinson is a leading candidate," said

Tessalone, who added that an official announcement was expected very soon, probably within days. The return of Robinson would follow the same route Bill Walsh took at Stanford, moving to the NFL and then returning to the col-

lege ranks at his old school.
Robinson resigned from the Rams in 1991 under much the same circumstances facing Smith He had a 79-74 record — the winningest coach in franchise history — bul came under pressure to step down because of recent failures and questions about the team's future. Smith won the Pac-10 title three

times, was the conference coach of the year twice and went to the Rose Bowl three times. His Trojans won 17-10 in 1989 over No. 3 Michigan. But apparently it wasn't enough for the USC faithful, falling short of the successes of his predecessors. Robinson and John McKay. Mc-Kay had a 127-40-8 record from 1960-75. Smith was 44-25-3 at



New York Times Service

SAN DIEGO — The San Diego Chargers play like a team from the National Foothall Conference East, so the rain was right up their

The Chargers simply saddled up their huge running back, Marion Butts, and barged ahead for a 17-0 first-round playoff victory Saturday over the Kansas City Chiefs.

San Diego, which had gone 10 years between

to face the Dolphins on Sunday.

An uncharacteristic, steady downpour turned the field at Jack Murphy Stadium into slop, and David Krieg, the Chiefs' quarterback, could hardly gather his footing, much less lead

The sod is rye grass, which is durable but quite slippery when wet. As a result, the better ground game was bound to win, and San Diego had its resident locomotive, Butts.

He broke a 0-0 tie in the third quarter with a 54-yard touchdown run. It was simply a beeline

Butts broke a flimsy leg tackle by Charles Mincy and get superier blocks from guard Eric Moten and tight end Alfred Pupunu at the line of scrimmage.

Butts, who had 15 carries for 119 yards to the Chiefs' rushing total of 19 carries for 61 yards, was overjoyed in celebrating his touchdown, perhaps because he had fumbled on the Chiefs' 9-vard line in the first quarter.

Ahead by 7-0 with 5 minutes, 53 seconds left in the third quarter, all San Diego had to do was rely on its barrier of a defense. No problem. On the first play after Butts's run. Krieg's pass over the middle was slapped into the air by defensive tackle Blaise Winter and intercepted by defensive end Leslie O'Neal O'Neal had lived in the Chiefs' backfield all game, turnover to show for it.

Four plays later, John Carney kicked a 34-yatd field goal to stretch the lead to 10-0 with 3:33 left in the third quarter.

The Chargers adroitly protected quarterback Stan Humphries and his dislocated left shoulder. Linebacker Derrick Thomas of the Chiefs got with two sacks, but did not disrupt the Chargers as be had earlier this season, when Kansas City twice beat San Diego.

And in a play that was typical of the after-noon, the Chargers even recovered a crucial fumble by one of their own players. Wide receiver Anthony Miller caught a 43-yard pass from Humphries only to cough up the ball on a hit by Kevin Ross. But Ross and another defensive back, Tahann Lewis, could not corral the ball as it rolled on the turf.

Instead, San Diego's Ronnie Harmon did. His recovery led to San Diego's final touch-down, a 5-yard plow by a fifth-string running back. Steve Hendrickson.

As is the custom with these two teams, defense was dominant in the first half. The most valuable players of the first half were, by and large, the punters. Kansas City's Bryan Barker booted a 54- and 53-yarder, and

San Diego's John Kidd had his own 53-yarder. The least valuable player of the half might have been Bntts, who let a handoff drip right off his palms 9 yards from the Kansas City end zone on the opening drive of the game. The Chiefs'
Neil Smith recovered the fumble and spiked it.
That was the closest either offense came to
the goal line, although San Diego also came

within a hair of converting a field goal. With 34 seconds left in the half, Carney's 52-yard attempt traveled 51-plus yards, but dead-ended on the front crossbar. Aesthetically, the Chargers seemed superior.
Their main concerns coming in had been to wall
off Thomas and, in general, keep Humphries

from getting his jersey dirty. The last time these teams met, in November, Thomas had four sacks and forced two fumbles. San Diego tackles Harry Swayne and Broder-

ick Thompson had help from the tight ends in blocking him. It was a good idea because Humphries dislo-cated his left shoulder last week in Seattle, and

to protect him, the Chargers did everything short of issuing him a suit of armor. The game plan was for him to wear a flak jacket, an arm harness be likens to a straitjacket and layers of padding over most of his upper torso.

For most of the half, Thomas was not a

factor, although the same couldn't be said for Smith, at left defensive end. On one secondquarter play, be sacked Humphries from the rear and tugged away Humphries's towel in the

The Charger that suffered a significant injury was running back Rod Bernstine, who had his ankle twisted awkwardly on the opening drive of the game. He did not return, leaving the backfield duties to Butts, Eric Bieniemy and Ron Harmon.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED (Continued From Page 7)

Milan, which has not lost in the league

rational striker, Marco Van Basten, who is

tecovering from an ankle injury. Five minutes

into the into the traditional grudge match

against Roma, Milan's captain, Franco Bar-

esi, was sent off for a foul.

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Brian Mitchell, left, with Ray Brown, center, and Jim Lachey celebrating Mitchell's

eight-yard run for a touchdown during the Redskins' 24-7 victory over the Vikings.

Gullit Goal Keeps Milan on Streak

Sunday to establish an Italian league record

Italian first division, also extended its un-

Milan, a daunting eight points ahead in the

of seven away victories in a row.

beaten run to 49 games.

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ROME — A goal by Rund Guilit helped a since May 1991, was went into the traditional weakened Milan scrape past Roma, 1-0, on grudge match against Roma without its inspi-

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To Beat Houston in OT

ORCHARD PARK, New York - Steve Christie's 32-yard field goal 3:06 into overtime completed the greatest comeback in National Football League history Sunday and gave the Buffalo Bills a 41-38 playoff victory over the Houston

Buffalo thus kept alive its hopes of becoming only the second team ever to make it to the Super Bowl three straight years, and those bopes appeared to be over early in the second half. Houston's quarterback, Warren

Moon, threw four touchdown passes in the first half and safety Bnbba McDowell ran an interception back 58 yards for another score 101 seconds into the third quarter to give the Oilers a 35-3

But Frank Reich, playing for the injured Jim Kelly, threw four touchdown passes of his own in the second half to put Buffalo in front. and the game went into overtime when Houston's Al Del Greco kicked a 26-yard field goal with 12 seconds remaining in regulation.

Houston won the toss to start the overtime period, but on third down from his own 27, Moon was intercepted by Nate Odomes. A personal foul penalty called at the end of Odomes's run gave Buffalo the ball on the Oilers' 20 and after two running plays, Christie was called on to kick the winning field goal. Until Sunday, the NFL come-

back record was held by the San Francisco 49ers, who on Dec. 7, 980, rallied from a 28-point deficit to defeat the New Orleans Saints in overtime, 38-35. The biggest comeback for a vic-

tory in post-season play had been the 20-point rally by Detroit against San Francisco in 1957 after those two teams had ned for the Western Division title.

Buffalo's unlikely victory moved the Bills into the divisional round of the playoffs Saturday in Pitts-

For Houston, meanwhile, it was yet another bitter post-season loss for a team that with excellent talent has never made it to the Super

Only last January, the Oilers appeared headed for the American Football Conference championship game when they were victimized by a John Elway-led Denver

Thoughts of that collapse seemed erased Sunday when Moon led Housion to touchdowns on all four of their possessions in the first

Moon marched the Oilers 80, 80. 67 and 67 yards, those drives ending in touchdown throws of 3 yards to Haywood Jeffires, 7 yards to Webster Slaughter, 26 yards to Curtis Duncan and 27 yards to Jef-

The last of those scores came with 14 seconds left in the first half. ending an eight-play drive that used only 61 seconds.

Houston's 28-3 halftime lead got even bigger early in the third quarter when McDowell picked off a deflected pass and raced untouched to the end zone, putting

the Bills behind by 32 points.
When Buffalo's Kenneth Davis scored on a 1-yard run with 8:52 to play in the third quarter, it seemed to be a meaningless touchdown that would only reduce the level of Buffalo's embarrassment.

But in quick succession the Bills recovered an onside kick, Reich hit Don Beebe with a 38-yard touchdown pass. Houston punted after just three plays, Reich threw a 26-yard score to Andre Reed, Henry Jones intercepted a Moon pass and Reich hit Reed for an 18-yard

In the space of 6 minutes, 52 seconds, the Houston lead had dwindled from 35-3 to 35-31 and there were still two minutes left to play in the third quarter.

Houston seemed to take control of the game again, however, killing seven minutes of the fourth quarter by driving from its own 9-yard line to the Buffalo 20.

That drive was kept alive by a third-down, toughing-the-passer penalty against Buffalo's Bruce Smith, but Del Greco's bid to give Houston a seven-point lead with 6:53 to play in regulation failed when Greg Montgomery bobbled the snap on a 32-yard field goal try.

Seven plays later, Buffalo took a 38-35 lead on Reed's third touchdown catch - a 17-yarder that completed the astonishing come-

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Camembert: 'Odorous Emblem of France'

International Herald Tribuni

PARIS — These are trying times that call for faith and it is nice to be able to report that the French, at least, believe in something: Camembert cheese. According to a sociologist named Pierre Boisard, Camembert is the symbol of the nation — "the odorous emblem of France," calls it - whose legendary birth coincides with that of the Republic. The history of France and of Camembert parallel each other, he says.
In his book "Le Camembert: Mythe national" (pub-

lished by Calmann-Lévy), Boisard compares the pale

MARY BLUME

round Camembert to the Communion Host (earlier, the writer Léon-Paul Fargue said it smelled like the feet of le bon Dieu). If it is not occessarily France's best cheese, it is certainly its best known.

Boisard says that 45 percent of French households say it is their favorite cheese and that 78 percent can identify it on a cheese tray as against 60 percent for gruyere and 51 percent for Roquefort. In 1986 the French ate 90,000 tons of Camembert, or two million individual cheeses.

According to myth, Camembert was invented in the Norman village of that name in 1791 by a cheesemaker called Marie Harel aided by a priest who took the time while fleeing the Revolution to instruct her in the cheese-making methods native to Brie. The intervention of the priest is part of French gastronomic lore, Boisard says, citing the example of Dom Perignon, the hlessed inventor of Champagne.

Marie Harel was immortalized by a statue in Vimoutiers, five kilometers (three miles) from Camembert, which was inaugurated by the ex-president of the republic, Alexandre Millerand, in 1928. She is wearing the local headdress and a crucifix and is holding a milk can. "To Marie Harel, inventor of Camembert," says the relief

Pure myth, says Boisard whose examinations yielded no proof of the historic moment, of the passing priest, or even of a Marie Harel in Camembert (there was a cheesemaker of that name in the cearby commune of Roiville). A cheese called Camembert is known to have existed before 1791, having been referred to in 1708 by Thomas Corneille, brother of the author of "Le Cid."

The myth was invented, like most myths, because it was needed, Boisard maintains. The inauguration of the statue was the crucial moment and that it happened at all was thanks to a passing American named Joseph Knirim who in 1926 appeared in Vimoutiers asking for trains to Camembert. There were none.

In a gastronomic equivalent of "Lafayette, we are here," Knirim, who was carrying a wreath, said he wanted to lay it on the tomh of the woman whose invention had, along with Pilsener beer, cured his digestive problems. (Another version has Knirim as a doctor who prescribed Camembert for

stomach troubles). When oo tomh could be found, he offered \$20 toward the building of a commemorative statue. The effect of the statue, Boisard says, can be measured not only in kilos of Camembert sold but in its more important symbolic meaning; the reinvention of the inventor of Camembert is, he claims, one of the founding myths of French nationhood.

Two antagonistic themes are reconciled in the Camembert legend: the Revolution, symbol of the new and earthly, and the priest, symbol of tradition and of the sacrosanct. The statue was inaugurated at a particularly





Camembert labels with national symbols.

vulnerable moment in French history when most village monuments being erected were in memory of the nation's youth, slaughtered in the Great War (30,000 monuments from 1920 to 1925). The statue of Marie Harel symbolized peace: She was shown standing before a traditional farm, not a battlefield.

Furthermore, continues Boisard, the statue represented the synthesis between tradition and modernity, between rural life and new industrial development. It was both

comforting and forward-looking.

If Marie Harel did not invent Camembert, she did exist

and her cheese-making descendants, succeeded by in-creasingly powerful commercial entrepreneurs, did their best to further the legend. Not only did it help sales but it protected their unpatented product which had become widely known outside Normandy when it was sent to soldiers at the front (a friend in times of trial, Clemenceau

After World War I, France was faced by war debts, a weak franc and a declining rural population. Boisard says that Marie Harel's statue and increasing Camembert production symbolized the nation's aspirations toward prosperity based on agriculture and rural light industry. As a plus, Camembert was successfully exported, helping the nation's trade deficit.

Before 1928, the key year in Camembert history was 1850 when the train made it possible to export to Paris and when production extended to all Normandy (as well as to Lille and the Charente area). Two major changes soon followed: The cheese was boxed and labeled, often with symbols of the French Republic and later with other sources of national pride such as Joan of Arc, Napoleon, Joffre, Pétain and Josephine Baker. And its taste and aspect were forever changed in 1880 when its blue-green crust became chalky white with the introduction of laboratory-produced penicillum candidum. The whitened surface, Boisard says, can be taken as a metaphor foretelling the commercially viable and gastronomically disgusting introduction of pasteurization.

In 1909, manufacturers had grouped to form the Union of Producers of True Norman Camembert, but they failed to secure a legal definition of their product. Their only protection was their secret recipes and their legend.

The manufacturers began big advertising campaigns between the wars, cultivated local politicians and, to protect their recipes, virtually banned their employees from changing jobs. In their triple incarnation as farmers, industrialists and merchants they combined the best of all worlds and lived in prudent lavishness, using banged-up Deux Chevaux at work and speeding to Deauville for weekends in Jaguars. Basically conservative, they were unprepared for the onslanghts of huge food conglomerates that began in the 1960s.

They were also unprepared for pseudo-Camemberts made in the countries they exported to although some considered imitations useful in perpetuating the Camernbert's image. When Marie Harel's statue needed repairs after Allied bombing in World War II, the Borden compaoy helped out and put on the stame's base, "Gift of the Borden Camembert factory." Outraged locals howled and the inscription was changed to, "This statue is offered by 400 men and women making cheese in Van Wert, Obio."

The big manufacturers of today's cheeses tasting like reprocessed Kleenex see small producers making pungent farm Camemberts as image builders rather than as rivals. This might explain why all the Camembert manufacturers made such a fuss last year when the EC presented legislation restricting production of farm cheeses. The ruling was oot clear and no one was quite sure which cheeses were threatened — one expert says Camembert was definitely not among them, though Saint-Marcellin and Saint-Nec-taire and some Pont-l'Evêques were.

However the ruling was taken as a threat to the very sence of French life and the EC, it will be remembered backed down. Earthy, individualistic France triumphed over the faceless Eurocrats thanks to its round, pale, magical, mythical symbol of the nation.

LANGUAGE

The Whether Men of Olbom

By William Safire

NEW YORK — This department is blessed not mercy by the existence of the Lexicographic Irregulars, with shock troops of the Gotcha! Gangsters, but also by a more irenic quartet of advisers: the On Language Board of Octogenarian Mentors (Olborn).

What a crew: Jacques Barzun. author of "The House of Intellect" and "The Modern Researcher": Alistair Cooke, just retired as host of "Masterpiece Theater" and long the interpreter of America to the mother country, Allen Walker Read, the etymologist of American English who found the origin of O. K., and Frederic G. Cassidy, editor of the Dictionary of American Regional English, our answer to Sir James Murray of the Oxford English Dictionary. Their collective ages, projected backward in time, would take us to 1649.

Want to see Olbom at work? The question is whether anti-Castro forces are willing to watch what he says, not what he does" was a citation from Newsweek submitted by Bruce Kluger, an editor of Playboy. He asks: "Shouldn't whether be followed by or not at all times? And if or not is not needed after whether, shouldn't some sort of alternative-choice phrase be

Modern usage books say that the only time or not must be used is in an advertial clause, as in "Whether or not you like listening to speech-es, you'll tune in to the Inaugural Address." Otherwise, the or not can be clipped, as the writer cited in Newsweek did.

Now let's deal that card to a couple of members of Olbom. Al-len Walker Read thinks the clipping is O. K .: "The full phrase whether or not is appropriate in for-mal writing, but whether by itself is often found in colloquial contexts. Sentences can read smoothly with whether by itself."

Jacques Barzun thinks that "rules" about such things as split infinitives and beginning sentences with conjunctions "all are schoolmarm short cuts to bypass the thinking that ought to guide choice in different situations." On the matter of whether or not, he applies that thinking to three sentences:

I. "Whether or not he apologizes, he must leave my house."

or not, we made a point." "Whether these figures are

right, I don't know." Writes Professor Barzun: "All three are perfectly good sentences. Now, why do I write them as they stand? The first emphatically urges the alternative. The second has the same intention, but the rhythm reopines potting not at the end of the clause: try to put it up front and you'll see how weak 'favors us' will sound. The third, unlike the first two, does not affirm or enforce an

whether is left hanging."

Here's Barzun's rule-knocking nuance: "Purpose and rhythm together equal rhetoric, and rhetoric determines the placement of movahle parts. Every sentence poses its own problem, which can only be solved by thought." (Lest the Gotcha! Gang wonder why he did oot write "solved only hy thought," he adds: "Note the idiomatic placement of only, which would be overstressed if put in its

logical place.")

Now to impossible etymology, the search for roots that lie far from any dictionary. Have you been driven crazy by the prevalence of you know in American speech? Where does this useless interjection come from? Why do we use it? To Professor Read:

It is not commonly known," he replies, "that you know was ubiqui-tous in England in the early 19th century, and American travelers often remarked on it. The attached quotation of 1835 is typical."

James Brooks, a congressman from New York, wrote The New-Yorker in 1835 (in its pre-Tina Brown incarnation): "Kendal, you know (I don't know whether you know it or not — but you know is a phrase an Englishman throws in at the turn of every sentence, when he is hunting for a new idea, or the words to fill the coming one . . .) — but Kendal, you know (I am getting the rascally habit) is great in linsey wolsey." See? Some linguistic resources

even beat the OED on compact disc. Nor does the Olbom limit itself to answers: "What's the origin of busboy?" writes Alistair Cooke. "Is it related to omnibus?"

John Algeo, far too young for

2 "Whether the event favors us sor of English at the University of Georgia, thinks Cooke's speculation is correct. The French name for a public conveyance, voiture omnibus, "vehicle for everybody,"
led to the English acceptance of
omnibus as meaning "for everybody"; it was picked up in political
parlance in the 1850s as an omnibus bill, sweeping together a little of everything. Algeo speculates that a lowly restaurant employee, called on for everything, may have been called an *omnibus*; in 1913, the word busboy appeared in the Unit-

idea; it raises a doubt, and so the ed States. While I had him, I asked Algeo about you know. He does not treat the locution with revulsion: "It draws into the discourse the person being addressed. . . . Another use, is to fill up time while the speaker is . thinking what to say next. It is, of course, the frequency of use and not the term itself that is irksome."

> Finally, with the presidential in-auguration at hand, I turned to Fred Cassidy, the mao from DARE, for the pronunciation of the word for a person from Arkan-

The state is pronounced AR-kinsaw. The derivation, according to the Illustrated Dictionary of Place Names, edited by Kelsie B. Harder. is from the Quapaw tribe of the Sioux, who were called Ugakhpah, "downstream people"; French explorers called them Acansa. (Do not confuse this with the origin of Kansas, from the Siouan Kansa or

Kaw, "people of the south wind.")
"People in Arkansas used to
spell it Arkansaw," Cassidy informs me, "and were often called
Arkansawyers in the days when
trees were cut up by hand." A sawver was one who sawed lumber: it was also the name of a log bobbing in the Mississippi River, and may have led to Mark Twain's selection of the name Tom Sawyer. "But the word is no longer acceptable," Cassidy reports. "Now one must say Arkansans, alongside Kansans."
Bill Clinton, then, from AR-kinsaw, is an ar-KAN-zen.

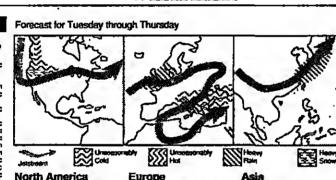
New York Times Service

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED Appears on Page 2

D New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.

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breaks from northern Ger-many to northeastern France. High winds and soaking rains will sweep Britain, northwestern France and other shored of the North Sea Tuesday into Wednesday, Italy will still be confer than usual.

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Stormy weether will move ice and snow will give way to Ory, seesonably chilly from Seoul to Tokyo, Rain will begin in much of the region Wednesday and in Tokyo by Thursday, Shang-hal and Talpel will be nainy at times through midweek, Lit-

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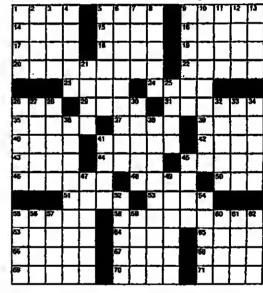
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BOOKS

and six weeks. Of course it didn't

Life With an Electric Car

SOLO:

By Noel Perrin. 191 pages. \$18.95. W. W. Norton. Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

I T all began one day in the win-ter of 1990, when Noel Petrin was wisecracking to his Environ-mental Studies I class at Dartmouth College ahout David Brower, a former executive director of the Sierra Club. As Perrin writes in his oew book, "Solo: Life With an Electric Car," Brower "is currently in the habit of taking jet airplanes around the United States in order to give lectures on, among other things, energy conservation." At this, one of the students piped

up, "So, how did you get into Han-

over this morning to teach this class?" Perrin could not tell a lie. "I drove in, in my gas-guzzling, airpolluting farm truck," be admitted. The class politely roared with laughter. That settled it for Perrin. He made up his mind to buy a nonpolluting electric car. And he would write a book about it. He bought a converted Ford Es-

cort wagon with solar cells on its roof, capable of a top speed of 60 mph to 65 mph (100 to 105 kph) and a range of 45 to 60 miles. It was made by Solar Electric Engineering in Santa Rosa, California. Perfect! He would drive the thing across the country back to his home in Ver-mont. Allowing eight hours for recharging, he would drive in the early morning, recharge, drive in the evening, recharge, and cover more than 100 miles a day. It would take him somewhere between a month

work out that way at all. Yet, despite the problems, he makes a persuasive case in "Solo"

that electric cars lie in our future as well as in our past. Of the growing threat of gas-powered cars he writes: "As recently as 1950, when there were 53 million motor vehicles registered in the world, their emissions could float away with only modest effects. But now the planet has well over half a billion cars and trucks to deal with, Before the year 2000, it will have a full billion. Then the figure will start climbing rapidly toward two billion. If they were all to be gasoline and diesel vehicles, the atmosphere could not stand it.

So the revival of the electric vehicle is imminent, and all the car manufacturers are gearing up: Toyota, Nissan, Honda, General

Motors, Ford, Chrysler, Audi, Citroèn, Fiat, Pengeot, Renault, Vauxhall, Volkswagen and even BMW. New companies are springing up. Even the Swiss company that makes Swatches "is about to go full tilt into the E. V. husiness." But it doesn't look as if our next

cars will be electric. Although the author finally got his car home and found it ideal for making the 13mile commute between his home and the Dartmouth campus, he leaves you feeling a little duhious about the practicality of switching to an electric in the immediate future. The problem is still range, though this promises to be alleviated hy better batteries, lighter car bodies, faster recharging and something called regenerative hraking, which means you can convert your momentum back into power for the

ble: cars that switch back and forth Perrin calls St. Augustine cars: "Make me chaste, Lord, but not yet." And somewhere down the road there could be fuel cells, a way of powering electric cars without using batteries

In "Solo" Perrin gives us a taste of what driving an electric car is like. But as he concludes: "It can be amusing to talk about a mass shift to electric cars, but actually doing it is quite different. Sure, there is air pollution. Sure, something needs to be done about it. But give up your car? For something that runs on batteries? That's a big step to take. Will many of us take it? Ask me again in two years."

By Alan Truscott

N the disgramed deal South brought home six clubs after the partnership had escaped from one live-three fit into another. It will be seen that six hearts would have been hopeless because the North hand would have been forced to ruff spades twice.

The opening spade lead was ruffed in dummy and South could not afford to draw more than one round of trumps. He cashed the queen and led a heart to the king, boping that the opponents would take their ace. A holdup of the ace would prepare, in all probability, for a defensive ruff.

West took the heart ace and led

queen he would have been in a position to overtake that card to draw trumps, but that would have meant gambling oo an even club

BRIDGE

Now South had to find a way back to his hand to draw trumps. West was hoping for a heart lead, allowing a ruff, but South played diamonds, ruffed the third round low, drew trumps and made the slam. His team gained 14 imps, for in the replay West played in five spades doubled and was allowed to escape for down two, losing 300.

South's play seemed to go against the odds, but he had a good reason for his action. He had, he explained, inferred a singletoo momentum back into power for the Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is another spade, forcing the dummy heart ace on his left, since an expert to rulf again with the last trump. If in that position would not hold up

South had not cashed the club the heart ace if he could. And the player on his left was highly expert. V J9842

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